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The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
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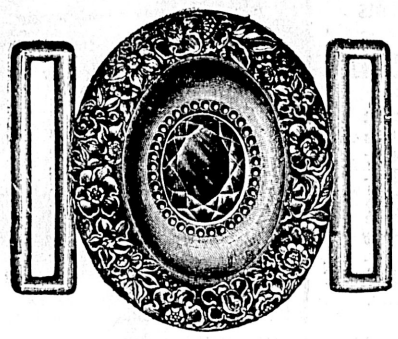
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.---NO. 29 VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY JULY 15 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR



Fine Belts
Jewelled Girdles
Hard Metal Girdles
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We have the Newest and Best in the Market

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
47 Government Street.

Apollinaris
MIXED WITH
DEWAR'S EXTRA SPECIAL
Is the drink par excellence. Both the above can be obtained from all first-class dealers.
HUDSON'S BAY CO.
Agents for B.C.

Klondike Outfitting.....
WILSON BROS.
Wholesale Grocers
Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.
76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

SAVE YOUR MONEY
On a considerable portion of it by buying your outfit for the Klondike at E. J. Saunders & Co's
Thirty Years' Experience
Enables us to handle just exactly the line of supplies that Klondikers need. No where in the city or elsewhere can you obtain the same grade of goods for the same money as at our store. We have experienced packers, and supply all papers necessary to put your outfits through the customs free of cost to you. That's some inducement to buy of us, isn't it?
E. J. SAUNDERS & CO.,
VICTORIA, B.C. 39 and 41 JOHNSON STREET

CORDOVA BAY
Summer Residential Lots For Sale or to Lease
A few frontage lots, part of section 31, facing on this bay, for sale or to lease for 20 years at very moderate prices. This is a very favorite summer resort for camping and bathing, and is one of the few bays within easy reach of Victoria, where the beach is both safe and the water warm for bathing in. The distance from Victoria is about six miles. A constant supply of water will shortly be laid on to each lot from a never-failing stream of pure spring water. Also 5 and 10 acre lots for sale, without water frontage but fronting on the main road and overlooking the water.
PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

DYEA---ALASKA...
Only 28 Miles from Salt Water to Lakes.
CHILKOOT TRADING CO., Dyea, Alaska.
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Groceries - Dry Goods - Hardware.
Victoria Agents—SHALLCROSS, MACAULAY & CO., Bastion St.

PETERBOROUGH CANOES
Another shipment of these famous Canoes just received. We have them in all sizes.
No prospector's outfit complete without one. To be seen at Spratt's wharf. Will furnish full particulars to those enquiring by mail.
...SPRATT & MACAULAY...

HIGH LIFE
CIGARETTES
Are, Without a Doubt, in Quality and Price
The Very Best Made
—AT—
E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for
MINERS' SUPPLIES
SIMON LEISER & CO.,
Victoria, B.C.

Klondike Information Bureau.
W. WALLACE GRIME & CO.
Real Estate, Mining Shipping and Customs Brokers, Commission and General Insurance Agents. 64 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
Telephone 488.

ICE CREAM
HENRY CLAY
Of the Metropolitan Lunch and Tea Rooms, is now running Ice Cream and Ice Cream Soda (all flavors), having just imported the finest Fountain on the Coast. Special attention paid to ordered work for picnic and bonting parties. 39 FORT STREET.

D. H. MacDowall, Commission Agt.
CHEAP MONEY TO LOAN
Agent for Enamelled Iron Signs, Automatic Air Compressors, Steel Rails and Bridge Work.
ROOM 4, Williams' Block, Broad Street

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?
THE VICTORIA GAS CO., Limited,
Are now loaning and fitting up FREE OF COST Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.
Gas is sold at the reduced rate of $1.25 per M. cubic feet, for fuel.
Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes:
1—Less heat in kitchen.
2—A Gas Stove is always ready for instant use, day or night.
3—A Gas Stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner.
4—A Gas Stove means less work, no fuel to carry or ashes to remove.
5—Food is not placed in contact with the gas.
6—The average cost of using a Gas Range in this city does not exceed $1.75 per month.
Stoves Can Be Seen at Any Time at The Gas Works.
Where any further information will be gladly given.

VICTORIA
SUMMER RACES
At the Driving Park,
Friday and Saturday July 22, 23.
$1,200 IN PURSES.
TEN GREAT RUNNING CONTESTS
The Fastest Thoroughbreds That Have Ever Run in British Columbia Will Compete at This Meeting.
Good Purses, Close Finishes and Fast Time.
The Band of the Fifth Regiment will play at the Park each afternoon.

SPRING and old Chickens.—Whole wheat, Graham, Rye and other Flour. All kinds of poultry feed at lowest prices. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates st. jy 9.

CROOKED PEOPLE MADE STRAIGHT
By Our Shoulder Braces
BOWES, HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS 100 Gov St., near Yates St.

..W. T. HARDAKER..
Auctioneer
has the following suburban property for sale at a bargain:
4 Lots With 5-Roomed House
A few minutes' walk from Douglas street car line (the property of Mrs. Tippin's).
For further particulars apply to the above.

GEORGE BYRNES
AUCTIONEER
APPRAISER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT
OFFICE 15 YATES STREET
Liberal advances made on goods consigned for sale
Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

EX. S.S. PAKSHAN.
AUCTION
AT 62 DOUGLAS STREET.
RALPH CHURTON
is instructed by Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co. to sell on
Friday Next, July 15, at 2 p.m. Precisely
A quantity of
SHIP'S STORES
Comprising Groceries, Cutlery, Plated Goods, Tinware, Lanterns, Dining Room Chairs, Table, Bed Linen, White and Colored Blankets, well-made Mattresses and Pillows, and numerous other articles. On view morning of sale.

AUCTION
W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at his salesroom, as usual, on
Saturday Night, commencing at 8:15
An assortment of
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Cutlery
Gents' Furnishings, Dry Goods, Etc,
W. JONES, Auctioneer.
Corner Government and Pandora streets.

CARLOAD of Klondike horses for sale at Victoria Transfer Co.'s Stables, Broughton street. ja27

NOW FOR PORTO RICO.

Americans to Forthwith Assault San Juan Unless Peace Overtures Are Made.

Fresh Troops Assigned to the Task and Santiago Army to Be Brought Home.

Squadron for Operation on Spanish Coast Also to Be Hurried Over Sea.

Washington, July 14.—The first chapter in the land campaign of the United States against Spain closed to-day, when the Spanish colors over Santiago gave place to the American flag. Next will follow the transportation of the Spanish troops back to their native land and the capture of the island of Porto Rico unless peace soon intervenes.

The siege of Santiago has lasted two weeks and was remarkable in many respects and in none more than the heavy percentage of loss through death, wounds or sickness of soldiers and sailors engaged on both sides. Looking back over the record of these two weeks it is seen that a great ironclad squadron has been destroyed, that nearly a thousand Spanish sailors have been drowned or killed by shell and flame, and that an untold number of Spanish soldiers have died in the trenches of Santiago.

On the other hand about 250 American soldiers have been killed and in round numbers 2,000 men have been sent to the hospitals from wounds, fevers and other ailments.

The American fleet had a remarkable exemption from disaster in the many engagements it has had with the forts at the entrance of the harbor and with the Spanish squadron.

"Next is Porto Rico," said Secretary Alger, after receiving news of Santiago's formal surrender," and then if need be Havana." The secretary was in excellent spirits. He has been more anxious than he dared show as to the condition of our sick soldiers and looked with apprehension upon the possibility of a prolongation of the struggle in the unhealthy valley of Santiago. The secretary said that the Porto Rican expedition will go forward immediately. It will comprise new men entirely. The warriors in the trenches before Santiago have distinguished themselves and it is not deemed prudent to bring them in unnecessary contact with new troops in view of the danger of spreading contagion. The sick soldiers will be nursed back to health ind brought to the United States as soon as they can be safely removed.

Immune regulars will be ordered to Santiago to guard the town and, as stated in these despatches yesterday, two companies of the regulars are already under orders to proceed. The size of the Porto Rican expedition will depend upon General Miles' wishes, although it is believed that 25,000 will be sufficient for the purpose. At Saen Juan the navy will be of greater assistance than it was at Santiago owing to the possibility of approaching the town more closely without risking contact with mines. General Brooks is now on his way to Washington by direction of Secretary Alger so that he will be in a position to make his views known.

The experience gained in despatching Shafter's expedition, it is expected, will aid the officials in the determination to make short work of the Porto Rican affair. There will be plenty of transports available as the government has devised other means of sending to Spain the Spaniards evacuating Santiago than by the use of these transports. That the navy is ready to do its share at short notice, goes without saying.

Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. It is believed that the moral effect of to-day's surrender at Santiago will be to discourage the defenders of San Juan. There is, however, always the prospect that peace may ensue before hostilities have progressed against Spain's easternmost West Indian Islands. Rumors were afloat this afternoon that the Spanish government had made overtures in that direction but their basis probably was the current belief that one more reverse to the Spanish arms would be sufficient to compel the Spaniards to sue for peace, and this reverse was furnished by the surrender of Torral's army.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

New Rules for Tea Importations—The International Commission—The Slow Atlantic Scheme.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 14.—Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have been added to the list of British possessions which will receive the benefit of the preferential tariff from August 1.

The board to determine geographic names met to-night and decided the official orthography of a number of points in different parts of Canada.

Official inquiry into the grounding of the steamer Milwaukee in the St. Lawrence ship canal last Friday seems to show that the accident was due to "carelessness of the pilot." The vessel was drawing 26 feet 8 inches while there was 32 feet of water in the channel.

The customs department has decided pending consideration of new standards for tea that samples of all teas proposed to be entered for home consumption must be sent to the department for testing except the following classes: 1. Black teas costing over ten cents per pound; 2, other teas costing over twelve cents per pound; or teas from Great Britain or the States accompanied by customs certificates of fitness for home consumption.

Nothing is definitely known about the meeting of the international commission at Quebec. The government is waiting the announcement of the names of the United States commissioners. It is hoped that the gathering may assemble in August.

While official advices have not yet been received of the failure of the Peterson-Dobel fast line project, ministers privately admit that Mr. Peterson cannot carry out his undertaking.

BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP.

President of the Young People's Union Speaks on the Outcome of the War.

Buffalo, July 14.—At to-night's session of the Baptist Young People's Union the Selective Genius of Christian Literature was discussed by Rev. Archibald Wheaton, of Mystic, Conn. The president, Jos. H. Chapman, of Chicago, delivered the annual address. He said in part: "There should be no more fitting word chosen for the motto of this conference of 1898 than the word 'fellowship.' It is to my mind one of the proofs of God's leadership of this cause that this word should be chosen long before its need became apparent.

"We have entered as a nation upon a war whose issues ase as yet unknown and whose consequences may be of a deeper and more lasting nature than any merely political formation. Great events form character. The flames of passion and greed cannot burn within the human heart without leaving a scar there, nor can the holy glow of love and true patriotism exist without lighting up and elevating the whole being.

"We shall have better men and worse men among American citizens as a result of this war. There will be men whose better natures will feed upon the heroic atmosphere that noble deeds and self-forgetting love create, and whose souls will expand in greatness and in holy faith and trust, and there will be others who will drink to madness of hatred of the foe, of greed of conquest, and of the desire and power to mete out vengeance for injuries received. Never was there a time when Christian teachers and leaders needed to speak with louder voice."

The missionary address was delivered by Lemuel C. Barnes, D.D., of Pittsburg, Pa.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Defaulting Treasurer Arrested—Winnipeg's Exhibition—Drouth in Ontario.

Winnipeggers were given a half holiday yesterday to attend the exposition and they flocked to the grounds in large numbers, the total attendance being twenty thousand. Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, has arrived to attend the fair.

The copestone of Toronto's new city hall was laid yesterday by Mrs. Shaw, wife of the mayor.

From all parts of Ontario come reports of fruit and crops suffering for want of rain. The weather is intensely hot.

Chas. E. Weldon, ex-treasurer of the township of North Colchester, N.S., is under arrest, charged with the misappropriation of about $3,000 of the township funds. Weldon resigned the treasurship early in the year after the discovery of his shortage, and agreed to make the amount good, but has failed to do so.

The store occupied by L. N. Benoit and situated in Thompson's block, Magog, Que., was badly damaged last night by fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The stock was valued at $3,500, insured for $1,500. Thompson's loss on the building was $2,500.

SANTIAGO CAPITULATES

Spanish Army Yields on Condition of Being Sent Back to Spain.

The Brave Soldiers Will March Out With Honor Carrying Their Arms.

Bombardment Did Little Damage to the Town, But Prolonged Resistance Useless.

Washington, July 14.—The war department has received the following despatch from General Miles:

"Before Santiago, July 14.—General Torral has formally surrendered the troops of his army in the division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ships seperated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself. (Signed) Nelson A. Miles, Major-General of the army."

General Wheeler's headquarters before Santiago de Cuba, July 13th, 4 p.m., via Kingston, Jamaica.—It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not demand unconditional surrender, which Gen. Torral had refused on Sunday, but he offered as an alternative proposition to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain, they to leave all their arms behind, and he to accept their patrol. It was this proposition which Gen. Torral declined yesterday.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Torral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters the last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 3 o'clock under a flag of truce. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to and at about nine o'clock Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Gilmore, Gen. Morse, Capt. Wiley and Col. Mestree passed over our entrenchments and went down into the valley beyond. They were met by Gen. Torral and his chief of staff, under a spreading mango tree, at the bottom of the valley, about half way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour. The situation was placed frankly before Gen. Torral and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the town and should leave his arms behind. This latter condition the Spanish general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreters it was impossible to accept. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon the place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being courtmartialled and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago, that was all; further than that he was powerless to do.

The navy department has not been affected by these rumors to the extent of relaxing any of its precautions or abandoning any of its plans, for Secretary Long stated unequivocally to-day that Commodore Watson's eastern squadron would certainly go to Spain as soon as it could sail. The territory surrendered to us by General Torral makes about 5,000 square miles. The Spanish soldiers to be returned to Spain are estimated at 10,000 men. Major Hopkins, the military aide de camp to Secretary Alger, to-day had spread before him a huge map of Cuba showing the surrendered zone turned over to the American troops. The line begins at Azzeraderos, about fifteen miles west of Santiago harbor, and then runs due north about twenty-five miles to Palmo Soriana. Had the line continued due north it would have passed west to Holquin, thus taking the Spanish garrison at that point.

Evidently General Torral wished to avoid the inclusion of Holquin so the line turns abruptly to the northeast at Palmo and runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua on the coast. The extreme width is about fifty miles. The navy department had not heard up to the close of office hours to what extent the American fleet was participating in the Spanish surrender. With Santiago in the hands of the Americans the way will be clear for Admiral Sampson's fleet to enter the harbor and proceed up to the wharves, as soon as the torpedoes and mines at the harbor entrance are re-

(Continued on Page Two.)

VICTORIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.
Annual Tournament and Championship of British Columbia, commencing August 1st and following days. Grounds, Belcher street, Victoria, B. C. Programme of open events:
GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES—Winner takes first prize and holds championship of British Columbia for one year. Entrance fee, $1.
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.
LADIES' SINGLES—Championship of British Columbia. Winner takes first prize and holds trophy for one year. Entrance fee, $1.
LADIES' DOUBLES—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.
MIXED DOUBLES—Entrance fee, $2 each pair.
Entries must be sent in to the Honorary Secretary on or before Wednesday, July 27, 1898, for all the open events.
All games to be played on grass.
No games to be played without at least two linemen to assist the umpire.
Entrance to grounds, $1.50 for week or 50 cents each day.
All visiting players will be admitted free.
The club tournament will be held on July 24th and following days, and consists of handicap men's singles and handicap mixed doubles. Entries must be sent in for same on or before Thursday, July 21, 1898.
THOS. E. POOLEY,
Hon. Sec. V. L.T. C.
21 Bastion street.

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself; $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. jy13

10,000 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS just received—some beautiful effects. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance. jy13

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4-gallon tins at 75c. per gallon; pure white lead, $6 per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, $5 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. jy12

Island Potatoes. They are fine. Try a sack. Ground bone should be fed to your poultry. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market. jy15

TENDERS
Will be received by the undersigned, for supplying refreshments at the A. O. F. celebration, Caledonia Park, Saturday, July 23rd. PHIL. R. SMITH, G. S. R. CO.

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES
H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, Victoria B. C

A husband and wife don't always agree
Except on the merits of Blue Ribbon Tea.

PLANS OF OPPOSITION

Pay of Ministers and Members to Go Up When "The Government Is Our Meat."

How Portfolios Present and Future Would Be Allotted—The Suggested Speaker.

Number of Members Would Be Reduced and the Island Have But Seven.

Vancouver, July 14.—(Special.)—The opposition gathering which convened yesterday continued in session until an advanced hour this morning. It was held with closed doors, but the principal business transacted was discussed outside today. Anothr platform was drafted and it will be made public at a meeting of the leaders and others of the party which is to be held in this city on Wednesday next, the 20th inst.

A circular has been sent out convening the meeting signed by "Chas. Semlin, leader of the opposition." This circular has been sent to several who are not oppositionists nor are they in sympathy with that party.

A forecast of the cabinet the opposition would form if they get a chance is published in the World this evening. It is as follows: Premier and attorney-general, Joseph Martin; provincial secretary and minister of education, F. L. Carter-Cotton; provincial treasurer and minister of finance, J. D. Prentice; chief commissioner of lands and works, T. W. Paterson; minister of agriculture, Chas. A. Semlin; minister of mines, James Martin; president of the council, Thos. Forster; speaker, Robt. Macpherson.

The salary of the premier it is proposed shall be $6,000 a year; that of all the other ministers, $5,000. The Speaker's salary is to be raised to $2,000 a year, and the members indemnity to be increased to $1,000. It was agreed to promise a reduction of the number of members to twenty-one, seven for the Island and 14 for the Mainland, this prospective saving to offset the increase of indemnity and give the appearance of a slight saving in the end.

Should Mr. Higgins be able to upset Mr. Bullen's election and help to enthrone the opposition by obtaining a seat, he will be provided with a portfolio.

A decision was likewise reached to keep the faithful in line by the promise that a large number of officials will be discharged to provide billets for aspirants in the opposition ranks.

Robt. Macpherson is now on the way to Cassiar to do some missionary work. He is provided with everything necessary to carry on a spirited campaign as well as the necessary nomination papers for a couple of candidates in the opposition interest.

The Province this evening changed the classification of Alex. Henderson of New Westminster from "Independent" to that of "Opposition." On observing this several friends here telephoned to that gentleman, amongst the number Mr. J. C. McLagan of the World, who states that Mr. Henderson declared he had no knowledge whatsoever of the change having been made, and added that it was without his consent or authority, as he occupies the same position now which he has done all along, that of a strict independent. He authorized the statement that there is no foundation for any assumption to the contrary. The opposition party are making desperate attempts at an appearance of strength which their party of many sub-divisions does not in reality possess, and this attempt to range Mr. Henderson on their side is but an illustration of the many baselese claims made.

EXPLOSION KILLS EIGHT.

Wreck of a Boiler in Buffalo Does Terrible Damage.

Buffalo, July 14.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Niagara Starch Works at 5 o'clock to-day the building was wrecked. Six persons were killed, twenty-six injured and two others missing are supposed to have perished. The cause which led to the explosion of the boiler will never be known. The engineer and fireman who were both killed, were the only persons who could have possessed any knowledge on the subject. Of the five tubular boilers, not a fragment could be found to-night.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

Another Suspect Arrested at Belleville by Pinkerton Detectives.

Napanee, July 14—(Special)—Detectives Carpenter and Dougherty, of the Pinkerton detective agency, went to Belleville last night, where they arrested Robert Mackie, son of a well known hotel keeper there, as being one of the men connected with the case of the Dominion Bank robbery here last fall. Mackie is now in gaol.

SANTIAGO CAPITULATES.

(Continued from page 1.)

moved. The guns of Morro Castle are included in the surrendered town. The possession of these fortresses, particularly Morro, will afford valuable garrison points for a large number of men. The terms under which these soldiers are surrendered is not known in detail, but it is regarded as likely that their big guns pass with the surrender. While the fleet will soon be free to move up to Santiago, some doubt is entertained in naval circles whether any good could be accomplished by such a move as it might subject some of the sailors to the contagion existing within the city. More attention will now be given to the care of the sick and fever-stricken soldiers on the island. In the opinion of the army surgeons, the sick can be best treated by removal to the high ground back of the southern coast, where the heat is less severe and where there would be no fear of communicating disease to the rest of the army. The active preparations made to deal with the emergency are such that it is felt that the question of health can be coped with successfully, now that the military situation has been simplified.

Without saying so in words General Miles said the tenor of General Torral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that his reinforcements were coming up that he was completely surrounded and that new batteries were being posted, General Torral simply shrugged his shoulders. "I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my government. If it is necessary we must defend our posts."

During the course of an interview General Torral said that the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that the shells had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers of the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information in reply to General Miles' inquiry as to General Linares' condition that the latter would probably be compelled to suffer the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder.

The plan of the war department for the transport of the surrendered army of Torral to Spain will not necessitate the withdrawal of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies who desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain, and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advices from General Shafter state that the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

Playa del Este, July 14.—By General Torral's surrender the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States. It is to include all Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caimenera and Sagua, composing the fourth corps of the Spanish army. The portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua via Las Palmas to Asseradoros is surrendered to the United States.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Only Five Deaths Reported From the Army at Santiago.

Washington, July 14.—Reports which have reached the war department show that there have been some mortalities among the yellow fever cases with Shafter's army. This, however, has been slight, as it is said that up to the present time, but five cases have resulted fatally. If any report of additional cases was received to-day, the officials declined to make it public. Meanwhile Surgeon Sternberg is making arrangements to supplement the working force of immunes, physicians and nurses at Santiago. He announced to-day that on Monday, a vessel would leave New York, carrying an additional number of this class of workers, and a large consignment of hospital supplies.

IMPORTED SMALLPOX.

Infected Galicians Allowed to Pass From Halifax Through to the Northwest.

Winnipeg, July 14.—The last batch of Galician settlers to arrive in the province were run through the city to the Stonewall district. It was supposed that they were free from smallpox, as they were allowed to pass by the Dominion health officer at Halifax. The reverse turns out to be the case, however. Five cases of smallpox have been found among them and the whole party of Galicians are now dwelling in tents on the open prairie near Stoney Mountain.

ROSSLAND MINES.

They Now Directly Employ One Thousand Men—Le Roi's Increasing Output.

Rossland, July 14.—The Le Roi mine has completed arrangements so as to raise its output on the first of the month from 200 to 300 tons per day.

Carefully compiled figures show that there are now 1,000 men employed in the forty mines that are being worked in this vicinity and that the payroll is $100,000 per month or $1,200,000 per annum.

o—THE—o

Hickman Tye Hardware

CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1858.

32 and 34 Yates Street. VICTORIA, B.C.

Importers of

Iron, Steel, Hardware and Cutlery

Mining and Milling Supplies a Specialty

Headquarters for Klondike Supplies. Victoria is the cheapest place to outfit. Prices quoted on application. All custom house papers made free of charge.

CUBAN COAST GUARDED

American Parties With Insurgent Relief Find Great Difficulty in Landing.

Spanish Bullets Drive Them From Point to Point of Remote Coast.

Key West, July 14.—The steamers Florida and Fanita under convoy of the auxiliary gunboat Peoria, have landed the largest expedition sent to the aid of the insurgents, and probably the last. It was a task beset with danger and difficulty, costing one man his life and wounds to half a dozen others. Captain Jose Munese, brother of General Emilio Munese, was killed. Winthrop Chandler, of New York, was shot through the right elbow, and five Cubans suffered trifling injuries. How many Spanish lives answered for this will never be known, but there were enough to more than balance the score.

The debarkation was effected on July 3 at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, but the fighting occurred before then and the consummation of the task was without mishap. The Florida and the Fanita left Key West on Saturday, July 25, under the convoy of the Peoria, commanded by Lieut. T. W. Ryan. On board the steamer were 350 Cubans under General Munese, 50 troopers of the Tenth U. S. cavalry, under Lieuts. Johnson and Ahearn, and 25 Rough Riders under Winthrop Chandler, brother of Col. W. M. Astor Chandler.

The cargoes were enormous. Topping the list of arms were two dynamite guns with 150 30-pound projectiles to fit them and the two full batteries of light field pieces, and ten three-inch rifles of regular ordnance with 1,500 cartridges. In the matter of infantry rifles, there were over 4,000 Springfields with 954,000 cartridges, and 200 Mausers with 200,000 cartridges. Fifty of the Cubans aboard were armed with Mausers and the rest had Springfields. For the insurgent officers there were provided army Colts and 27,000 cartridges. It was a large cargo for the little boat to guard. The expedition was landed at San Juan, on the south coast of Cuba. This place was reached on Wednesday evening, June 29. A scouting party was sent off in small boats and scouted toward shore, but had made only half the distance when there came a fire from what had been taken to be a deserted brick house near the shore. They had not reckoned on this, and the men were called back and the three ships moved to the eastward to Las Tunas, forty miles away. Four miles east of the town the Peoria sailed boldly in and fired several shots from her three-pounders, but brought no response and no signs of life. Here was thought to be the desired opportunity and another scouting party was organized. This was made up of 15 volunteers, under Winthrop Chandler, and as many Cubans under Capt. Nanez. The Peoria took a position with short range of the forts to protect a landing or cover a retreat and the small boats headed for the shore. They reached it 50 yards east of the fort. The boats were beached and their occupants cautiously scrambled toward the brush. But again they had reckoned without their host, as almost the very moment they set foot on the sands the forts and the entrenchments round it burst into flames and shots flew around the little huddle of invaders. Capt. Nunez was stepping from his boat when a shot struck him between the eyes and he fell dead. Capt. Chandler with a broken arm, and the others safely gained the thickets and replied with a sharp fire at the entrenchments. Meanwhile the Peoria set all her guns at work and rained shells upon the forts until the enemy's fire ceased. The moment the gunboat slackened fire, however, the Spanish fire was redoubled with fury and it was evident that their force was too large to attempt a landing there.

A retreat was ordered and the party rushed for the boats, but volley after volley came from the shore and they were compelled to throw themselves into the water and paddle alongside the boats with only their heads exposed until the ships were reached. The Spaniards had the range, however, and even with these precautions five Cubans were wounded, though none seriously.

After several attempts to land it was determined to proceed to Palo Alto, leaving the Helena at Las Tunas. At 10 o'clock Saturday night, July 2, while the Helena lay off shore, the Peoria, Florida and Fanita, with all lights out, slipped silently away. Palo Alto was reached at daybreak. There was not a Spaniard to be seen and the cargo and soldiers were put ashore without a single obstacle.

On July 4 Gomez appeared. He outlined a plan of campaign which he later submitted in writing for Lieut. Ryan for transmission to President McKinley.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Victoria's New Musical Organization Gives a Delightful Evening to a Appreciative House.

When not so very many months ago Mr. F. Victor Austin announced his determination to give Victoria as capable an instrumental organization as the Arion Club had become vocally, he was met on all sides with discouragement and recommendations not to hazard the trial. The instrumentalists here are peculiar, he was told—you can never get them to unite sufficiently to accomplish anything. You can't get them to sink professional and amateur differences. You can't overcome the little local jealousies. You can't—But Mr. Austin's enthusiasm was not to be dampened or extinguished with any amount of metaphorical ice water, and the result in the Philharmonic Society of to-day demonstrates that if he has not yet reached his ideal with the promised organization, he has at least brought it measurably near to the goal of his ambitions regarding it.

No one can question the truth of this who had the good fortune to be present at the Institute hall yesterday evening, to enjoy the midsummer concert of the new society. No one of those who were there can express any but complimentary opinions concerning the merit of the programme or the excellent manner of its presentation.

In the orchestra numbers there was an easy co-mingling of factors and subordination of individual identity very seldom found in any save a professional orchestra, while the accompaniments throughout the evening was handled with consummate tact and a delicacy the more appreciable because all too rare. First the orchestra was heard in the overture "Marionetten" (Gurlitt), a not-too-pretentious piece that was very prettily played. Next it was that masterpiece of modern opera composition—the intermezzo sinfonico from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," in which the scholarly appreciation by the director of the subtleties of this tragedy of passion was shown in the admirable shading of each phase of the wonderful story. In the entr'acte, the ballet music from Schubert's "Rosamonde;" the overture "Esmoralda" (Hermann); and the concluding number of the evening, the overture "Stradella" (Flotow), the orchestra had ample opportunity to prove its thoroughly musicianly character in strongly contrasting music, and in each the perfection of organization and skilled direction seemed just a little bit better than in the one before. The climaxes were magnificently developed; the delicate passages invested with all their beauty; the whole treatment of the several numbers eminently intelligent and satisfying to the most critical.

Of the assisting solists, the first heard was the familiar contralto, Mrs. Janion, who was down for "The Toilers" (Piccolomini)—a request number—and then sang in response to an enthusiastic encore, Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord." Mrs. W. E. Green, of Nanaimo, showed herself possessed of a mezzo-soprano voice of rare sweetness and admirable cultivation. Her method was worthy of all favorable comment in the ballad "Down the Mountain Side" (Clay), while her choice of subject was especially popular as well. Mr. E. A. Powell's violin solo, "concerto in E minor" (Mendelssohn), despite an excusable nervousness on the part of the performer, was excellently played; and Mr. Henry Moxon's rich baritone was found abundantly sufficient to the demands upon it of the "Prayer of Abraham" from Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah."

The members of the society contributing to the success of last evening's concert were: First Violins—Mr. T. R. Smith (leader), Miss A. Brown, Miss R. Blackie, Mr. S. A. Bantley, Mr. B. Bantley, Mr. E. A. Powell. Second Violins—Major Trotter, Miss Lobb, Miss G. Peters, Miss V. Heisterman, Mrs. Foot, Master R. Powell. Violas—Mr. J. Longfield, Mr. Coote Chambers. Violincellos—Mr. A. Longfield, Mr. E. Rochon. Contrabassi—Mr. C. Hitt, Mr. P. Gallagher. Flauti—Mr. Morse, Mr. Frank Morse. Cornetti—Miss Rochon, Mr. W. Duck. Oboi—Mr. E. Muriset, Mr. F. Muriset. Corni—Mr. Geo. Finn, Mr. McGregor. Clarinetti—Mr. S. D. Schultz, Mr. J. Rausch. Tromboni—Mr. Geo. E. Powell, Mr. W. Douglas. Drums—Mr. Muriset. Accompanists—Miss Christie, Mr. E. H. Russell. Conductor—Mr. F. Victor Austin.

SHAW-JACKSON.

Another Very Pretty Wedding Celebrated at St. John's Church Last Evening.

At St. John's church last evening Rev. Percival Jenns officiated at the wedding of Mr. Albert Arthur Shaw, and Miss Susette Jackson, youngest daughter of the late E. H. Jackson, of Brentwood, Hillside Avenue, Victoria. The church was crowded with the many friends of the contracting parties, and the wedding was as pretty a one as has been celebrated in Victoria during the present season. The service was a full choral one, opening with the Lohengrin wedding march and closing with Mendelssohn's march. The bride was attended by the Misses Chase, Going, Emilie Shaw and E. Pitcairn McElhinny, while Miss E. Dorville McElhinny acted as maid of honor. The groom was supported by Mr. George E. Powell.

The bride wore a very becoming costume of white organdie, trimmed with bebe ribbon and valenciennne lace, with a veil and wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of carnations and wore a crescent of pearls, the present of the groom. The dresses of the bridesmaids and maid of honor were of white organdie over blue, trimmed with lace. They also wore veils and wreaths of sweet peas and carnations, carrying bouquets of the same flowers. Each wore an initial pin, presents from the groom.

After the services at the church the wedding party were driven to the residence of the bride's mother, Brentwood, Hillside avenue, where the wedding supper and reception were held during the evening. The interior of the house was beautifully decorated with carnations, and banks of roses, sweet peas and ferns.

Many handsome and costly presents were received from friends in Victoria and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw leave this morning for Cowichan Lake, where they will spend their honeymoon.

UNFORTUNATE SPANIARDS.

Fleeing From Their Posts in the Philippines They Are Made Prisoners by Insurgents.

Madrid, July 14.—Captain-General Augusti telegraphs as follows under date of July 10: "General Monet's column unable to hold out in Macabore left in three boats towed by the gunboat Leyte to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans but aided by the current it succeeded in reaching Esterras and Bulacon. There, however, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents. An official enquiry has been opened into the conduct of General Monet."

London, July 15.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila dated July 9 says: "The Spanish gunboat Leyte which was tewing General Monet's column from Macabore, on meeting with an American warship cast off the boats, which surrendered to the Americans. In the meantime the troops in the boats, fatigued and famished, were compelled by the sailors to beach the boats, the sailors making the best of their way to Horine.

The Canadian Pacific Navigation Company have again made a handsome contribution towards the success of the B. C. Rifle Association prize meeting, by granting a special rate between here and Vancouver. To secure the advantages of this the competitors must produce certificates from the secretary of the association, which will be issued to all those entering the matches.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Jackets and Capes will be cleared out regardless of cost at the Sterling Clearance sale, 88 Yates street.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Postmaster Brown's Unbelief Makes Him Ineligible as a Candidate in Cassiar.

"Old Billy" Has a State Funeral—Bigamy Case—A Widow's Suit for Damages.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, July 14.—The Sons of Hermann will hold their annual gathering for the Northwest here to-morrow.

The case of Mrs. Sulley vs. the B. C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, is being heard before Justice McColl. It arises out of the killing of Geo. Sulley, the husband of the plaintiff, by explosion of a boiler at the mills in September last. The widow is suing for $15,000.

A world's championship regatta is suggested as a feature of the sports at Westminster during the fair. Gaudaur, Johnston and Peterson will be invited.

George Marritt, affectionately known as "Old Billy," the musician of H.M.S. Icarus, whose body was recovered from the harbor, was buried with naval honors by the men of the survey ship Egeria yesterday. Deceased left the Icarus with a companion during the celebration at Brockton Point. Both imbibed freely and that night they slept in a box car. Next morning Marritt's partner found his hat on the trestle. Old Billy was a pensioner and had a medal for service in the Egyptian war of 1884. The funeral service was held at 6 p.m., Rev. Mr. Tucker officiating. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack and the men of the Egeria were present to pay their last respects to their dead comrade. Mayor Garden, Alderman Townley and Coroner McGuigan were present representing the city, and Col. Worsnop representing the local militia.

Mr. Cotton denies through the News-Advertiser that there is any intention to send Messrs. Brown and Sword as opposition candidates to Cassiar. Apparently the champions of the party are not yet chosen. W. J. C. Brown is believed to be impossible, he having in recent speeches declared entire want of faith in the Yukon and declined to favor an advanced railway policy in Cassiar. The oppositionists are making strenuous efforts to induce Mr. Alex. Henderson, elected as an independent government candidate by Westminster city, to join them.

The new English Bay Cannery Company is to start operations in a few days. The offal is to be handled by an English company and residents on English Bay in proximity to the cannery, it is declared, nede not fear unpleasant results from the cannery operations.

The trial of the bigmy charge against Valanstine will take place on Saturday next.

The Caledonian and St. Andrew's Society are making preparations for the visit of the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen.

The yachting racing season commences on the inlet on Saturday next. The following yachts take part, May, Glendohart, Alpha, Orphan and St. Patrick.

OPERATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

Surrender of Santiago Sends Up Stocks in New York.

New York, July 14.—The stock market showed a firm resistance to the pressure all day, and when the news was received that Santiago had surrendered on our terms, a vigorous upward movement set in, which wiped out a large part of the losses incurred in yesterday's bear raid. The fear of the introduction of yellow fever into this country if it should gain a foothold among our forces, had as much to do with yesterday's decline as did the fears of a military set-back. This was indicated by the sharp recovery to-day in such stocks as Louisville and Southern Railway. There was a brief period of depression at the opening, due to sympathy with London, where the belief prevailed that the Spaniards would refuse to surrender Santiago, and thus necessitate a long siege. The local bears evinced uneasiness, and bought stocks to cover short contracts put out with great confidence yesterday. Their confidence had been unsettled, not only by the strong belief expressed in official circles in Washington that Santiago would surrender, but also by a realization that the favorable effect of the success of the government loan would have to be met. The covering movement was aided by a raid upon the anthracite group, which yielded easily and dragged the market back to near last night's level, after which it drifted very sluggishly until the final upward movement. Net gains in most active stocks were near a point, and in some cases, notably Omaha, and Hawaiian Commercial, the gains exceeded two points. he entire absorption of ceeded two points. The entire absorption of seems assured. There is no doubt that this will release considerable sums of money held by banks, corporations and syndicates as reserves against bids for large amounts of the bonds.

The Evening Post's financial cablegram from London says: "The settlement has been satisfaltorily concluded, but the markets here remain very dull. Consols were weak on rumors of large gold withdrawals from the Bank of England to-day, but only £15,000 was taken. Americans, of course, continued under the influence of the reports of yellow fever among the troops in Cuba, and are from 25 cents to $1 lower on the average. Spanish fours declined a little, but Argentines continued to move upwards. Details of the gold movement for the week show that £59,000 in German coin was sold, and £57,000 was sent to Holland and a like amount to South America. The Berlin and Paris markets were steady."

Closing prices: Oil, 21; Tobacco, 121; do. pfd., 126; A. S. R., 134⅜; Spirits, 12½; do. pfd., 35¾; A. T. & S. F., 13¾; do. pfd., 35¼; B. & O., 14⅛; Bay State Gas, 3⅛; Can. Sou., 53⅞; C. & O., 22; C. B. & Q., 106⅝; Chicago Gas, 99½; C. & N. W., 129½; C. R. I. & P., 96¾; C. M. & St. P., 99⅝; Con. Gas, N. Y., 195¾; C. C. C. & St. L., 42½; D. & H., 105; D. & R. G. pfd., 40; Gen. Elec., 38¾; J. C., 89½; Lac. Gas, 50½; L. & N., 53⅝; Man. Elev., 107⅝; Mo. Pac., 36; Nat. Lead, 31⅝; N. A., 6½; N. P., 28¾; do. pfd., 69⅝; N. Y. C. & H., 117⅜; Omaha, 81¼; Pac. Mail, 29¼; Reading, 17¾; Southern pfd., 30⅝; T. C. & I., 24⅞; Tex. Pac., 12; Leather, 60⅝; Rubber, 27¾; do. pfd., 91¼; U. P., 23¾; do. pfd., 59⅞; Wabash pfd., 18¾; B. R. T., 54⅝.

C. P. R. in London, 85¾; Commercial Cable in Montreal, 181 to 181¼.

Money on call, nominally 1¼ to 1½ per cent.; sterling exchange, steady at $4.85¾ to $4.86 for demand, and at $4.84½ to ¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85½ and $4.87; commercial bills, $4.83¾.

Silver certificates, 59 to ⅛c.; bar silver, 59⅛c.; Mexican dollars, 45½c.

Copper, steady; lead, steady; tin, quiet.

Wheat closed: July, 80¼c.; Sept., 72¾c.; Dec., 72⅝c.

Chicago, July 14.—Wheat closed: July, 76⅝c.; Sept., 67¼@⅝c.; Dec., 67½@⅝c. Corn, July, 31⅞@⅞c.; Sept., 32@⅛c.; Dec., 32½c.; May, 34⅝@⅞c. Oats, July, 22⅝c.; Sept., 19⅛@⅛c.; May, 21⅝c. Mess Pork, July, $9.77½; Sept., $9.92½. Lard, Sept., $5.60; Oct., $5.70. Short Ribs, Sept., $5.67½; Oct., $5.70.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

The Sherwin-Williams

Buggy Paint

Was made originally to paint buggies with, but is just as good for any number of other things. A buggy, boat, flower stand, baby carriage, sleigh, children's toys, &c., can be made to look clean and bright at very little expense. The color and varnish are applied together, giving a fine gloss. One of our customers said, "For twenty-five cents I have fixed up the old stand that I was going to throw away because it looked so badly." You can do the same. We can always show samples of the colors carried in stock.

SOLD BY

Peter McQuade & Son

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes'
Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SHERWIN WILLIAMS PAINTS.

MARRIED.

SHAW-JACKSON—In this city, on the 14th inst., at St. Jonn's Church, by the Rev. Percival Jenns, Mr. Albert Arthur Shaw to Susette, youngest daughter of the late E. H. Jackson, Esq., of Brentwood, Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

SAUNDERS—At Alberni, B. C., on the 13th inst., Frederick P. Saunders, a native of London, England, aged 64 years. The funeral will take place at Alberni on Friday afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAW & DICKINSON,

Flour Feed, Hay and Grain
Owners Steam Freighter Bonanza

93 JOHNSON ST

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO RENT—A furnished cottage, $15 per month. Apply at 205 Pandora avenue. jy15

TO LET—Three houses with five and six rooms each, with gardens planted; rent, $5 per month. Apply at No. 5 Centre road, Spring Ridge. jy15

TO RENT—Comfortable furnished front rooms with or without board. Bath. Private house. 6 Blanchard street. je14

TO RENT—From August, furnished residence on coast, Esquimalt district, with 128 acres, buildings, stock, etc.; $500 per annum. A. W. More & Co, agents, 86 Government street. jy8

FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let at the Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Aply at 97 Quadra street. jy7

TO LET—For two months, from August 1st, furnished house with modern conveniences and piano. Alan S. Dumbleton, 39½ Langley street. jy6

TO LET—Four cottages at $5 per month (gardens planted), to a good tenant. No. 5 Centre Road, Spring Ridge. je26

TO LET—6-roomed cottage, rent $5. Apply Oldershaw, Victoria West. m20

TO LET—The dwelling house, wharf, warehouses and lumber yard at the northeast end of Rock Bay bridge, Victoria. Apply G. B. Ordano, Cowichan, or to Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, Victoria, B.C. m15

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—On Sunday last, gold scarf pin (shape, gold leaf, with pearl in centre), between Pandora and Douglas streets and Oak Bay. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Colonist office. jy13

LOST—A fortune in solid gold by relying on assayers who use the old-time process of assay. Why? Because it is unreliable and expensive. je29

FOUND—A fortune by the new scientific process of assaying. It is reliable, prompt and cheap. J. Knowles & Co., Room 69, Five Sisters Block, Victoria. je29

LOST—A travelling blanket on beach facing Dallas road, Sunday afternoon. Suitable reward for return of same to 32 Rithet street. jy14

STRAYED—Four weeks ago, one light grey mare, with lump under jaw; letter R on left shoulder. Anyone having same in their possession after this notice will be prosecuted. John Imbert. jy14

STRAYED—Brown and white dog from 29 Gorge road. Finder will please return same and receive reward. jy15

LOST—A plain gold bracelet, Wednesday afternoon. Reward of $5 at this office. jy15

LOST—On July 13th, a sable collie dog, with white collar and feet, aged 10 months; name, Taffy. Finder return to Provincial police office. jy15

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

C.O.O.F. Dauntless Lodge, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at Foresters' Hall. H. Firth, Secretary.

FERNWOOD LODGE—First and 3rd Wednesdays, Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge. G. E. Wilkerson, Secretary. M.U. members cordially invited.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

A. O. F.—Court Vancouver meets first and third Mondays at Foresters' Hall, Government street. S. Wilson, Secretary. je22

FOR SALE

The very valuable freehold site and business premises situate on the northwest corner of Government and Fort streets. The property has a frontage of 50 feet or thereabouts on Government street, by 110 feet or thereabouts on Fort street, a portion of the Fort street frontage having a depth of 72 feet. The buildings on the property now consist of a two-story brick block, at present let to high-class tenants. The site is worthy of a better class of building, and would be an admirable one for a bank or other large business premises.

For further particulars apply to

Pemberton & Son, Victoria, B.C.

WANTS.

WANTED—A good general servant; good wages to right party. Apply between 9 and 11 a. m. at 120 Belleville street. jy15

WANTED—Small ranch, partly cultivated. Apply to W. Clegg, Fairfield road, City. jy14

RESIDENT wants work of any kind or place of trust; practical in painting, kalsomining, etc.; would use owner's materials or otherwise. Address Unemployed, Colonist office. jy15

WANTED—Lady office matron, one accustomed to select ladies' trade. Call at Clerks' Exchange, Room 1, Moody Block, corner Yates and Broad. C. L. Campbell, manager. jy15

WANTED—Man and wife as managing partner and correspondent; branch of a well-established and profitable cash business in Vancouver. Particulars at Room 1, Moody Block. jy15

WANTED—Travelling paint and oil salesman, grocery clerk, day hotel clerk. Situations secured in any leading Pacific coast city. Clerks' Association, Room 1, Moody Block. jy15

WANTED—Managing hotel housekeeper, stenographer for broker's office, office matron, saleladies, office clerks. Ladies' Exchange, Rooms 1 and 2, Moody Block. C. L. Campbell, manager. jy15

WANTED—Situation by a very competent and reliable German general house servant; a good cook and laundress. Ladies' Exchange, Room 1, cor. Yates and Broad. J. L. Campbell, manager. jy15

APPLICATIONS for the position of Secretary to the British Columbia Chamber of Mines will be received up to and including July 18th, 1898. Applicants will please state qualifications, remuneration expected, references, etc. Frank S. Taggart, Secretary pro. tem., Vancouver, B. C. jy1

500 MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY for construction of the Skagway and White Pass Railway. For all information regarding transportation, wages, etc., apply at the office, 624 Cordova street, Vancouver. A. Calder, agent.

WANTED—Good general servant at No. 4 South Turner street, James Bay. jy13

WANTED—Teacher for Quesnelle school. Applicants to state qualifications and give testimonials. Apply to John A. Fraser, Quesnelle. jy13

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

GARDENER wishes situation; thoroughly understands gardening, greenhouse work and propagating and driving. Please address Gardener, Colonist office. jy12

TEACHER WANTED—Applications will be received up to the 30th inst. from female teachers of experience for the position of teacher of Lillooet school. John Marshall, Secretary Board of School Trustees. jy12

WANTED—At 88 Johnson street, ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing, boots and shoes. Send card. Booth. m1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The milk of one cow. Address Milk, Colonist office. jy15

FOR SALE—Some pure-bred yearling white Leghorn hens, 50 cents each. Apply at corner Cadboro Bay road and Belcher avenue. jy15

FOR SALE—A good crop of standing oat hay, 3 acres. Apply at Howard's Hotel, Esquimalt. jy12

MINING SHARES FOR SALE—The following are recommended to us as good buys for an early rise: Good Hope, 3½; Van Anda, 3; Giant, 7; Deer Park, 17; Monte Cristo, 31; Grand Prize, 2; Consolidated Alberni, 25; Virginia, 45; Channe, 11; Noble Five, 17½. We recommend Cariboo, of Camp McKinney, as a good mining investment, yielding handsome dividends. Price to-day, July 8th, 56 A. W. More & Co., mining brokers, 86 Government street. jy8

FOR SALE—A good family cow. Apply 42 Putman street. je12

FOR SALE—An excellent American Upright Piano, full size cabinet grand. In first class order. Will be sold cheap as owner is leaving the city. Can be seen at Waitt's piano warerooms. j7

FOR SALE—Houses and vacant lots in all parts of the city, and farms and farming lands in all parts of the province. We have the finest list of property for sale in the city. Call to examine our list before purchasing. A. W. More & Co., real estate agents, 86 Government street. jy8

FOR SALE—Sloop-rigged yacht Dawendeena, 10 tons register, built in 1892; yacht in good condition. Apply to Rev. R. J. Roberts, Kuper Island, Chemainus P. O. jy13

FOR SALE—Cheap—Leaving for Europe. One of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver Island. Dr. Dickson's place on the Quamichan Lake, two miles from railway. Sixty-nine, or hundred and eighteen acres, as preferred (nearly half cleared). Large double barn, and other buildings. Hot and cold water. Adjacent to first-class fishing, both trout and salmon, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to Major Mutter, Somenos, Vancouver Island, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."—In the matter of an application for a duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Lot Thirty-nine (39), Block F, Victoria West, part of Section XXXI., Esquimalt District. British Columbia. NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Modest Demers to the above land, dated the 14th day of April, A.D. 1864, and Numbered 1753 B. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., July 9, A.D. 1898. S. Y. Wootton, Registrar General.

PERCIVAL G. IZARD, evangelist of the Catholic Apostolic Church, will deliver a free lecture on "The Second Coming of the Lord," in Semple's Hall, Victoria West, on Sunday evening next at 8 o'clock. All Christian people are cordially invited. Seats free; no collection. jy15

REGATTA AND CONCERT.

Arrangements Completed Last Evening for the Acquatic Event of the Year.

Final arrangements were made last evening for the annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which is to be held on Esquimalt harbor to-morrow afternoon. A good mile and a half course has been buoyed from Magazine island to a point off the navy coal wharf. The big races will be straighaway, the others being with a turn, so that the spectators will have a good view of all. The committee will have a reception barge moored off the coal wharf and the City of Nanaimo will carry excursionists down and anchor at a point from where her passengers can best see the races. For those going by land the street railway company will run a triple service.

All the events have been filled, several entries for the ladies' race, which entries will be received at the starting point, have already been handed to Secretary Dallain. By consent of the J. B. A. A. and Barrard club the Vancouver Rowing club will be allowed to enter a crew for the junior fours, although the time for receiving entries has passed and in all probability a crew will come down tonight. The conditions respecting the winning of the Hudson's Bay Company's cup, the trophy for this event, were decided upon last evening. The cup must be won twice in succession to become the property of any club, or three times if not in succession.

The senior crews of the Vancouver and Burrard clubs, the junior crew of the Burrard club, and the Terminal City oarsmen, who have entered for the other events, came over on the Charmer last evening and are at the Hotel Victoria. They go to Esquimalt to-day to take a spin over the course.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes, and Admiral Palliser and the officers of H. M. S. ships have accepted invitations to attend the concert in the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening, when the prizes won at the regatta will be presented. After the concert the visiting oarsmen, the members of the committees and those taking part in the concert will be banquetted at the Hotel Victoria.

The annual meeting of the N. P. A. A. O. will be held at the Hotel Victoria at 10 on Saturday morning.

BANKS IN KOOTENAY.

New Institutions Coming In Though Now Established Branches Are Being Combined.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will shortly establish branches at Fernie and at Cranbrooke, in the Crow's Nest district. Mr. T. R. Billett, at present accountant at Winnipeg, has been appointed manager of the Fernie branch.

A despatch from Kaslo states: In the near future important changes are to be made among the banks of this port of the district. Heretofore the Bank of of British Columbia and the Bank of British North America have each had branches in Kaslo and Sandon. By mutual arrangement the Bank of British Columbia is to retire from business in Kaslo on August 1st, and the Bank of British North America gives up the Sandon field. Manager Allison, of the Bank of British Columbia, of this city, had just made arrangements to bring his family to Kaslo when advised of the change by the bank officials. Simultaneously with the above announcement it is rumored that branches of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax and the Imperial Bank of Canada are to immediately replace the branches about to be withdrawn. Both of these institutions are known throughout the Dominion as strong and conservative concerns, but have only begun to get a foothold in the Kootenays. They will undoubtedly find business if they decide to open up in the Slocan cities.

KOOTENAY EVENTS.

Throwing Dice for School Trustee—Injured in Mine Explosion—Purse Lost and Found.

Ymir is to soon have a miners' union. Thirty miners have applied to the Federation of Miners for a charter.

The dog poisoner has been at work in Nelson and a reward of $50 is offered for his apprehension.

Sneak thieves are operating in the Boundary country. They steal tools and provisions of prospectors.

At Greenwood lately the new Catholic church was dedicated. It cost $2,500 and has a seating capacity of 500.

The question of who stole the plan of the Kuskonook Searchlight, or whether it was stolen at all, is agitating the papers in the Slocan and Nelson divisions.

A novel school election was held at Fairview recently. There were three candidates for the vacancy. When the ballots were counted it was found that all three tied. The three threw dice for the coveted position and William Dalrymple was the lucky one.

R. G. Sidley, J.P., lost a purse containing $67 on the road between his home and Camp McKinney. The entire settlement turned out in a search for the missing pocketbook and fortunately Mr. McGraw found and returned it to its owner.

John Wedlake and William Kent, working in the Silver King mine, were injured recently by the explosion of a shot in No. 4 tunnel. One of the shots had not exploded, and Wedlake tried to dig it out with a steel spoon. The charge exploded immediately. Wedlake sustained very severe injuries, while Kent, who was standing a little way off, was only slightly hurt.

Any lady looking for a real Cheap? Blouse will do well to call at the Sterling Summer Clearance Sale, 88 Yates.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

REFORM OF THE SENATE.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The agitation led by the Toronto Globe against the Senate is proceeding in the most gentle and inoffensive manner possible. It has been said that the revolutions are not made with rosewater, but the Globe evidently thinks differently. There were times when the Liberal papers were like young lions after the prey in their thirst for senatorial gore, but now the leading organ of the party "roars forth as gently as any sucking dove." Mr. G. W. Ross is made the medium for opening this campaign of sweetness and light, and sets forth his views with true academical suavity. They are summarized under the following heads and may be given in his own words:

(1) In making appointments to the Senate the chief consideration should be ability, experience and aptitude for public business, and by that I mean for political life.

(2) The Senate might very properly be made, within certain limitations, a training school for the future statesmen of Canada. I see no reason why the government should not appoint a certain number of rising young men of first-class education, whose ability and integrity were unquestionable, with a view to their training in statesmanship.

(3) I think, as a matter of practice, it would be a great advantage if all charters for financial corporations and even for railways were initiated in the Senate and thoroughly discussed and revised and amended before reaching the House of Commons. Measures of a non-political character, such as an insolvency bill, might also originate in the Senate; in fact, any measure not distinctly included in the party programme might as a matter of practice be relegated to the Senate.

With reference to the part of the scheme which refers to training "rising young men" for the duties of statesmanship, the Globe, speaking out of the fulness of its political experience, makes some very pertinent remarks on an editorial on Mr. Ross' interview. It says:

"If it is difficult at present to make a right selection of men who are well known in politics, in commerce or in some profession, would it not be still more difficult to choose men who would be comparatively untried and unknown? Would a clever young man stand much chance of an appointment unless he could command some political or personal influence? Would not the sons of members of parliament be apt to crowd out friendless aspirants for so coveted a position?

These suggestions are very much to the point, and show that the Globe editor (whose name was mentioned in connection with a senatorial vacancy) has not visited Ottawa in vain. Of course, there is nothing to prevent Sir Wilfrid Laurier appointing to the Senate "rising young men of first-class education," with a view to establishing a school for statesmen; but we are afraid that premiers cannot be manufactured to order, or raised in a political hothouse. They must fight their way up, as all Canadian statesmen have had to do, and take their chances with the rest in the political struggle for life. Mr. Ross' other suggestions are of a more practical character. Everybody will agree that senators should be selected for "ability, experience and aptitude for public business." It was always understood that this was what they were selected for, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not living up to his political ideals, that is not the fault of the constitution. As to railway bills and commercial legislation being first deal with by the Senate, that also is a practice frequently adopted. Sir Mackenzie Bowell introduced his insolvency bill in the Senate, and the Senate killed it. Private companies sometimes put their bills through the Senate first, and would perhaps do so oftener, if the fees were not higher in the Senate than in the Commons. The reduction of the Senate fees for private bills would therefore seem to be the practical residuum of Mr. Ross' programme for the reform of the Senate. The senators would possibly not object to it, and everybody would be happy. But the reform is so infinitesimal in comparison with the fuss the Liberal papers were making a few weeks ago that the campaign against the Senate is reduced to an absurdity. Even if the fees on private bills were reduced, "rising young men of first-class education and unquestionable ability and integrity" would undoubtedly reject Yukon and Drummond County deals, and sops to Mr. Greenway at the expense of the Manitoba school fund. That is where the senatorial shoe pinches the present government, and whether they squeal loudly or in tones of gentle courtesy, the public understands where the trouble comes in, and laughs at their laments as it scorned their imprecations.

CANADA'S SHARE IN THE SANTIAGO NAVAL VICTORY.

(Montreal Witness.)

The ease and immunity from loss of life and injury with which the United States fleet was able to destroy the Spanish squadron off Santiago the other day may have an important effect upon methods of arming and protecting British war vessels, and as a secondary effect the encouraging of Canadian mining and the establishment of important manufacturing industries. There were two features in which American battleships and cruisers were widely different from British vessels of the same classes. The United States vessels carried almost double the number of secondary batteries carried by the British vessels of similar types, and British naval officers and experts held before the war that they were "absurdly over-gunned," and would rack themselves to pieces in an engagement in which it was attempted to bring them all into play. It does not appear that the American vessels suffered any more injury from their own guns than they did from those of the enemy in the Santiago battle, though the guns were used for all they were worth, apparently, during the short hour which it took to destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet. And it must be remembered that these same ships and guns had been previously subjected to the test of numerous bombardments of fortifications at San Juan de Puerto Rico and other ports. And the effect of the numerous guns was the same at Santiago as at Manila. Not only does the heavy fire destroy more rapidly, but when the aim is good it makes it impossible for the enemy to stand to and work slower and less numerous guns, and thus "smothers" his fire. From official accounts it appears that the Spanish gunners of the forts in the neighborhood of both San Juan and Santiago made a practice of retiring from their guns until the bombardment of the American guns had ceased. The success of the United States against the Spanish is not altogether satisfactorily decisive as a test on this point, because the Spanish guns have been, as a rule, poorly served and badly aimed, even under conditions favoring them, but it is not improbable that the British will, for all that, be led to reconsider the question with a view to a new decision, which may turn out to be that their vessels are perhaps under-gunned.

The other feature in which some of the American vessels were different from British vessels was in their armor, and the test afforded by the battle of Santiago has only confirmed what has already been admitted by the British naval experts, namely, the superiority of the material used by the United States government. After many experiments, the United States some years ago adopted nickel steel as the best plating for their vessels. The British government, after an investigation into the facts last year, decided to use nickel steel, and ordered four battleships and four cruisers to be armed with the new material. The wisdom of this decision seems to have been evinced by the results of the effects, or rather non-effects, of the Spanish shells which struck the American vessels armored with nickel steel. It is said that their shots fell harmless from the plating of one of the American vessels armored with nickel steel. The United States naval authorities boast that one of their cruisers thus armored and protected could dispose of the British battleship Majestic, which is supposed to outclass cruisers. It is possible the Americans are somewhat mistaken through over-elation, natural enough after such a naval victory. But however that may be, it is certain that the British government will be more than ever inclined to use nickel steel as far as possible.

When its decision last year in favor of the use of nickel steel became known, there were soon inquiries from British sources as to the supply of nickel in Canada. There are only two sources of supply of nickel in the world. One of these is in New Caledonia, one of a group of islands in Australasia, which belong to France. Owing to absence of fuel for smelting purposes and the great distance from the European markets, the Caledonia nickel was very high-priced, and since the Canadian mines were discovered, the low price at which their output could be placed on the market has made the Caledonian mines unprofitable. There have been three or four companies engaged during the last four or five years in the production of nickel at Sudbury, but only one, a United States company, which has supplied the United States government with its nickel, has worked its mines steadily. It smelts its nickel in Canada, but refines it in the United States, and the United States government, in order to compel the refining, which is a costly process, within its own borders, for the benefit of American labor, put a high duty on refined nickel and made smelted nickel free. It has been proposed to place an export duty upon unrefined nickel, and even to forbid the export of smelted nickel or nickel ore, in order to compel the refining of it in Canada, but so far the government has wisely refrained from doing so, as precipitate action might have had the effect of merely closing the nickel mines and smelting furnaces at Sudbury, for a time at least. Lately a number of wealthy capitalists have formed a company for nickel mining, smelting and refining in Canada, and in its interests an export duty, which the government was empowered at the last session of Parliament to proclaim at any time, is again urged. It seems to us that it ought to be possible for the new company, in view of the British demand for nickel, to find an open market for all it can supply without the aid of an export duty, and thus allow of the supply of the American government by the American company, which spends a large amount annually in Canada. If, however, the supply of nickel is limited, it might be necessary to restrict its exportation until British needs were satisfied. If nickel is refined in Canada, nickel steel ought ultimately to be produced also.

SOME PREDICTIONS.

We hazard a series of suggestions which may very well prove to be true forecasts. Lord Wolseley will go to Canada as Lord Aberdeen's successor in the position of Governor-General, and heartily will be welcomed there. Lord Roberts will go to Whitehall to fill Lord Wolseley's place as Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Connaught will go to Dublin to take up the post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, and at the same time, with the help of the Duchess, meet the desire of Irishmen to be more closely associated with Royalty; and the Duke's place at Aldershot as general in command will be taken by General Sir Redvers Buller.—London Outlook.

A GENERAL MORAL.

The fault was at the top; Spanish fleets and Spanish seamen have been sacrificed to official incapacity or carelessness, and worst of all to unquestionably public peculation and corruption, paralyzing all departments of the national service.

Draw your moral, Canadians, if you allow your political leaders to be rescals, it won't matter much what you are yourselves of an hour of national crisis comes. If you tolerate broken pledges and abandonment of principle in those who ask to rule for you, if you pass by public lies or frauds with a laugh or a shrug, if you fail to call to account those who depart in public life from the principles of private honesty and decency, you will, sooner or later, pay the piper—and probably most when you can least afford it. Even if no special hour of national trial comes, you will pay sweetly anyway.—Ottawa Journal.

50 doz Straw and Felt Hats just opened. New, Neat, Nobby. B. Williams & Co

Forty-five passengers and 171 tons of freight await the steamship Athenian, which sails for the North at 10 o'clock this morning. The freight is composed mostly of shipments for the Lake Bennett & Klondike Navigation company and going North to assume charge of the company's stores is Captain Martineau. Among other passengers are Constable Bullock-Webster and Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Wolley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Partridge and Miss Sinclair.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver
IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World, at all Drug Stores.

—THE—

B. C. COLD STORAGE & ICE WORKS.

Storage Department.

100,000 sq. feet of Storage.

Bonded. . . . . } Storage.
Ordinary. . . . . }
Cold. . . . . }

Negotiable Warehouse Receipts Issued. Advances Made.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H B.M. mails, leave Victoria, 8 p.m. July 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, 7 12, 17, 22, 27, Sept. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C, 10 a. m. July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, August 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Sept. 3, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Alki leave VICTORIA, B. C., p. m., July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, August 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Union Steamship Co. of B.C., Ld

Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS—SS. Comox sails from Company's wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechelt, Jervis Inlet, Froeck, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortes Island, Read Island, Valdes Island, Shoal Boy, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Fort Neville, and sails every Friday at 11 a.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry.

Freight steamers Capilano and Coquitlam capacity 300 tons d.w.

Tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on Company's wharf.

H. DARLING, Manager.

Telephone 94. P.O. Box 771 fy18

C. P. Navigation Co. Ld.

TIME TABLE NO. 35

Takes effect June 20 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's and Lulu island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 1 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 10th 20th, 30th each month at 8 o'clock. And for Skidgate on 10th of each month.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau Dyea and Skagway.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING Manager
G. A. CARLETON General Agent
Victoria

TENDERS.

Highway Bridge Across the Thompson River at Kamloops, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including the 31st day of may next, for the supply and delivering at the site of the works all the piles required in connection with the construction of the above bridge.

Tenders must be addressed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, and indorsed "Tender for Piles, Kamloops Bridge."

Tenders must be accompanied, as security for the due fulfilment of the work, by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the tender, made payable to the order of the undersigned, which will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenderers must also furnish the names of two sureties acceptable to the Department who are willing to execute a bond for the penal sum of two hundred dollars each for the due completion of the work.

Specifications can be seen on and after the tenth instant, at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, and at the office of the Government Agent, Kamloops. Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the printed forms supplied.

The Department is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 7th May, 1898. m8

STEAMER FLORA

Leaves BENNETT every day for WHITE HORSE,

Connecting with Steamers

ORA and NORA

FOR

DAWSON CITY.

Through boat from Bennett every three days.

Freight and passengers booked through from Victoria to Dawson.

Express company operating in connection with the company's steamers.

Apply

BENNETT LAKE & KLONDIKE NAVIGAT'N CO.

ROOMS 1, 3 and 5,

Five Sisters Block Victoria, B. C

WASHINGTON & ALASKA SS. CO., FOR ALASKA

The Company's Elegant Steamer

"City of Seattle"

Will leave VICTORIA, B. C., on her regular excursion run for WRANGEL, JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, DYEA, SITKA and GLACIER BAY on or about

July 20, and Aug. 5 and 20.

For freight and passage and all information write or call on

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
63 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria. LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

TO KLONDIKE

The fast ocean-going steel steamship

"AMUR"

Is intended to leave Victoria on

Monday, July 18th

Calling at Vancouver, for

Wrangel and Skagway

Connecting at Wrangel with the Co's River Steamers for Glenora; thence to Teslin Lake By our own

Pack Trains

Pass customs before starting and save everyway.

Apply to Evans, Coleman & Evans, Agents, Vancouver, or to Victoria Office of the

K. M. T. & T. Co., Limited

G. A. STRICKLAND, Manager.

SEATTLE - PORT TOWNSEND

"Puget Sound and British Columbia S.S. Co.'s

Steamer North Pacific

Leaving C. P. N. Co.'s dock daily except Sunday.

South bound.	North Bound.
8.00 p.m. leave..Victoria	arrive 3.30 p.m.
11.30 p.m. leave..Pt. Townsend	lv .12 noon
2.45 a.m. arrive..Seattle	leave 8 a.m.

F. G. DAVIDGE & CO., Agents.

SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD, RED MOUNTAIN RY'S.

The Only All-Rail Route, without change of cars, between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 a.m.	Spokane	7:00 p.m
10:00 a.m.	Rossland	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m.	Nelson	5:20 p.m.

Close connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake Points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

Commencing Monday, November 1, 1897, the STEAMER City of Nanaimo W. D. Owen, Master will sail as follows, calling at way ports freight and passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo, Friday, 8 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Station foot of Yore street.

G.P.N. CO., LIMITED

Steamer "PRINCESS LOUISE" Roberts, Master

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

WRANGEL AND B. C. WAY PORTS

(EXCEPTING SKIDEGATE)

On Monday, July 11, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on July 12th

For freight or passage apply at the office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

Atlantic Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS TO AND FROM ALL EUROPEAN POINTS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Dominion Line—Dominion.....July 23
Dominion Line—Labrador.....July 30
Dominion Line—Vancouver.....August 6
Allan Line—Laurentian.....July 21
Allan Line—California.....July 28
Allan Line—Numidian.....August 4
Beaver Line—Lake Huron.....July 27
Beaver Line—Lake Superior.....August 3

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line—Aurania.....July 30
Cunard Line—Lucania.....August 6
Red Star Line—Friesland.....July 27
Red Star Line—Berlin.....August 6
White Star Line—Adriatic.....July 27
White Star Line—Teutonic.....August 3
North German Lloyds—Kaiser Friedrich.....July 25
North German Lloyds—Trave.....August 2
French Line—Le Gascogne.....July 23
French Line—Le Champagne.....July 30
Anchor Line—Ethiopia.....July 30
Anchor Line—Anchoria.....August 13
Hamburg-American Line—Furst Bismarck.....July 28
Hamburg-American Line—Columbia..Aug. 4

For lowest rates and all other information write or call on

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General S.S Agent.

Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria.

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.

The only Express Company operating between VICTORIA, B.C., and Dyea, Juneau, Sitka, Skagway, Wrangel, and intermediate points.

Reasonable rates on BULLION, SPECIE MERCHANDISE, Etc

E. E. Blackwood, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY AND Soo Pacific Ry.

Reduced rates to all EASTERN POINTS via Great Lakes Steamships

Alberta, Atheabasca & Manitoba from Fort William

SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

Also Popular All-Rail Route to all points East and Southeast.

For Lowest Rates and Particulars apply GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent,

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

City Ticket Office 75 Government Stre

Leave—Via "S.S. KINGSTON"—Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express
J. H. ROGERS, Agent

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. ALAMEDA sails via Honolulu & Auckland for Sydney, Wednesday, July 13, at 2 p.m. Line to Coogardie, Australia, and Capetown, S. Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, San Francisco.
E. P. RITHET & Co., Agents, Victoria, B.C. se1

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry

TIME TABLE No. 31,

To take effect at 7 a.m. on Saturday, March 26 1898. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH—READ DOWN.

	Daily	Sat'dy & Sun
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	A.M. 9:00	P.M. 4:00
Ar. Nanaimo	12:20	7:16
Ar. Wellington	12:45	7:35

GOING SOUTH—READ UP.

	Daily	Sat'dy & Sun
Ar. Victoria	A.M. 12:07	P.M. 8:00
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8:46	4:48
Lv. Wellington for Victoria	8:25	4:25

For rates and information apply at Company' offices.

A. DUNSMUIR, President
H. K. PRIOR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
ge29

British Columbia Express Company,

(LIMITED),

ASHCROFT, B. C.
CARIBOO and LILLOOET

STAGE TRAVEL

CLINTON and way points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. All points in CARIBOO, Monday and Friday, connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek. LILLOOET direct, Monday and Friday. Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO. Ltd.

Commission Merchants, Shipping and Insurance Agents.

For St. Michael's and Dawson City

S.S. "ALPHA"

Connecting at St. Michael's with the fine new River Steamer "REINDEER," for all river ports to Dawson City. For freight or passage apply to

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., LTD,

AGENTS

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Rw Bldg, Store St.

—FOR—

KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

VIA

WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY

The Canadian Pacific R'y Co's Steamers

ATHENIAN - JUYL 14

connecting at WRANGEL with the Company's rrive steamers for GLENORA.

THE ALL-CANADIAN ROUTE.

This Company's ocean steamers are far superior to any on the route, being the faster and having excellent accommodation for 150 first-class and 200 second-class passengers. For passenger and freight reservations, rates, etc. apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent. Cor. Fort and Gov'm't Sts, Victoria B C.

Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Co.

OVER CHILKOOT PASS TO LAKE BENNETT

The company are now making contracts for the transportation of freight in bond from Dyea to Lake Lindermann. Contracts made here have precedence over all contracts made in Alaska. Those who wish to avail themselves of these facilities and avoid delay and the trouble incidental to Customs business should contract at once.

For rates and particulars apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., AGENTS, 64 Government Street

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

ROUTES TO THE KLONDIKE.

The San Francisco Chronicle discusses the routes to the Klondike and concludes that the best is via St. Michael's. As the gold seekers, who started for Dawson City last summer by this route had not reached their destination at the date of the latest advices from the North, and as grave doubt exists as to the possibility of any one reaching the Klondike via the mouth of the Yukon this season, because of the lowness of the water, the claim made by the Chronicle is based upon a very poor foundation.

Still more astray is the Chronicle when it comes to speak of the Stikine route. It says:

The railroad contractors whom the Dominion government liberally subsidized to open a thoroughfare up the Stikine River and Telegraph Creek valleys to Lake Teslin by next October, have thrown up the contract rather than attempt to overcome the enormous odds which the rough country offered against success.

The Chronicle would hardly wilfully misstate facts, and the inference from the above is that it is wholly misinformed. No railway contractors have been subsidized by the Dominion government, liberally or otherwise, to open a thoroughfare to Lake Teslin or anywhere else. The provincial government has made arrangements with Mackenzie Mann & Co. to build a wagon road from the river to the lake, as a preliminary step in railway construction, and work is already well advanced. Nor is the Chronicle correct in describing the country as rough. On the contrary it is a remarkably easy country, offering exceptional facilities for railway construction.

In spite of the discredit brought upon the Stikine route by the collapse of the plans formed by the Dominion government, which collapse we may tell the Chronicle was not due to difficulties on the route but in the Senate, this will be the favorite and by all odds the best way to the Klondike, until such time as a railway is built from a British Columbia port.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Mayor ought to reconsider his action in regard to that $1,500, and, if the council is still willing, permit it to be spent in connecting the water main with the reservoir so that the filter beds can be used. If the proposed connection were a mere temporary expedient there would be an unanswerable argument against it, but it would be a part of the permanent plant. It is true that the citizens refused to vote the money for the completion of the reservoir, but this cannot be construe as an evidence of unwillingness to have the filter beds used. Probably one reason why so little interest was taken in the vote on that occasion was the disbelief of the people in the efficiency of the filter beds. Once let it be shown that the filters really filter, and that the supply of water passing through them is equal to the necessities of the city, and there will be no hesitation on the part of the taxpayers to vote the necessary amount of money to finish the reservoir.

The matter stands thus: The filter beds are complete and, so far as can be judged from inspection, will do their work well. An expenditure of $1,500 will thoroughly test their efficiency. If they are what they appear to be, they will furnish the city with an abundance of good water, in which case an expenditure of $15,000, less the $1,500 spent in making the connection with the mains, will be necessary in order that the reservoir may be made what it ought to be. The citizens would sustain the Mayor and Council in making the expenditure necessary to test the efficiency of the work already done. Indeed it would be an exceedingly unbusiness-like proposition to suggest that the large outlay already made should remain useless. Whatever the citizens may have contemplated when they authorized the construction of the filter beds, they did not contemplate that.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the papers:

The most widely separated point between which a telegram can be sent are British Columbia and New Zealand. The telegram would travel backwards, so to speak. It would cross North America, Newfoundland, the Atlantic, Britain, Germany, Russia, (European and Asiatic), China, Japan, Java and Australia. It would make nearly a circuit of the globe and would travel over 20,000 miles in doing so.

This is interesting, but it is time that, if a business man in British Columbia, or a representative of the British government wished to send a telegraphic message to New Zealand, he could do so without using lines passing through foreign countries. The Pacific cable project has been allowed to remain in abeyance too long. There may be some doubt as to where the responsibility for the delay lies, but no one can claim that the present federal ministry has shown any conspicuous interest in the matter. If it has the public has little evidence of this fact. In the meantime the chances have greatly increased for the construction of a line from some point in the United States to Hawaii. Indeed, such a line is rendered absolutely necessary by the annexation of the Hawaiian group, and if the Philippines are retained by the Americans the cable will be certainly extended all the way across the Pacific. The probability of such a line being laid does not in any way lessen the necessity of a British cable to connect Canada with Australasia, although it might have a tendency to render the investment less profitable.

OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR NEIGHBORS.

A Colonist reader very kindly draws attention to the fact, overlooked in the reference made yesterday in these columns to the Alaskan boundary, that the United States senate reinstated the vote to pay the expense of the commission to settle the open questions between that country and Canada. This leaves the matter in excellent condition. Commenting upon this action of the senate the Washington correspondent of the Montreal Star says:

Opinion as to the outcome of the negotiations differ. But the preponderating thought is that while all of the pending questions may not be adjusted to the entire satisfaction of both sides, some of them will be, and the others disposed of in a manner which will relieve much of the existing friction. President McKinley earnestly desires the settlement of the questions. He believes that the greatest benefit to both sides can be secured by approaching the issues in a spirit of broad-minded fairness, and he will so instruct the American commissioners. He does not wish to have the outcome dubbed "a great diplomatic victory for the United States." He prefers that it shall be called a victory for the diplomacy of both nations.

If the settlement of the various questions is approached in this, there will be little difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory solution. The interests of the two countries are identical in so many respects that a common ground on which to meet can be found along every disputed line. The forthcoming conference is likely to have a very profound influence upon the future of the North American continent.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

Commenting upon the publication in St. John, N.B., of a series of leaflets dealing with the early history of the Maritime Provinces, the Manitoba Free Press pleads for greater attention to the romantic side of Canadian history generally. The plea is timely because the links between the present and the past are rapidly being broken. Yet historians, like poets, are born, not made. Something more than a legislative appropriation is necessary to secure the telling of the story of early Canada so that it will impress itself upon the character of the people. All that can be done, until the skilled narrator puts in an appearance is to collect as many of the data of the past as possible.

To give this suggestion a local value, mention may be made of the presence amongst us of a considerable number of persons, who have resided on Vancouver Island for nearly, if not quite, a half a century. The story of their lives ought to be written down before it is too late, not necessarily their personal story, although fragments of that would be of great interest and give a color of realism to the narration of events of public concern. There is a capital field here for some one with leisure and taste for historical writing. It is by the presentation of the stories of the pioneers that we get the truest light upon early days.

"THE OPEN DOOR."

The people of the United States are already wondering what commercial policy shall prevail in the government of the Philippines and Cuba, that is whether the home tariff shall be extended to the islands on the British plan of "an open door" shall be adopted. The latter does not mean free trade. It simply implies that no country is given any greater advantage than another in any colony, except it shall be deemed in the interest of the colony itself. Thus there is "an open door" in Canada, that is to say all nations have equal rights with Great Britain in regard to the trade of Canada, with such limitations as Canada herself chooses to impose. Great Britain herself has free trade, but she does not impose it upon her colonies. Will the United States imitate her? Will it seek to retain the commerce of the new possessions for Americans or will they be open to competition from all the world?

The question is a very serious one and very far-reaching. The United States will desire above all things in the future to promote commerce with Asia. To this end Asia must be kept open to all nations. Germany, France and Russia desire the partition of China and the setting up of customs barriers; Great Britains desires the whole Orient to be an open field where the best man will win. This likewise must be the object of the United States. But the latter nation can hardly expect to possess on the continent of Asia privileges which she denies to others in American possessions off the coast. If the policy which prevails in the Philippines is the same as the Continental European powers desire to adopt in China, the Oriental situation will be greatly complicated and much to the disadvantage of American interests. At present the "open door" policy seems likely to prevail.

The attention of the city authorities is directed to the number of street intersections in this city which are dangerous. One of these is the junction of the road from the water front with Fairfield road at the Old Men's Home. This is a very bad corner. It is impossible for the driver of a vehicle or a bicyclist coming up from the water front to tell whether any one is approaching from the direction of the Cemetery or vice versa. If the bushes on the corner were cut away this objection would be met. The crossing of Carr and Niagara streets is dangerous to vehicles or bicyclists going south because the high fence of Caledonia park obscures the view of the car track. If the fence were run diagonally across the corner and say twenty feet further back it would not interfere with the grounds and would remove any danger of collisions. A low fence could be put on the street line, is desired.

In one view of the case it seems a little hard that a man who lives on the Yukon should be debarred from taking up a mining claim simply because he is a government official; but unless a rule is adopted prohibiting such transactions, grave irregularities are likely to creep into the civil service. It is better that a few men should be deprived of certain privileges than that the public service should suffer. Moreover, the acceptance of office is a voluntary act. No one need take a government position on the Yukon unless he wishes to. If he does take it, he must be content with the salary, and not seek to make money by staking claims.

A correspondent asks the Colonist if it does not think the bicycle path on Fort street is in the wrong place. He thinks the space between the car track and the sidewalk too narrow. In order to answer the question intelligently the Colonist caused some inquiries to be made, and the result of them shows that the majority of the riders appear to think the path all right where it is. Just here a word may be said to bicyclists. They are entitled to all the courtesies of the road and to no more. Hence if they choose to turn a sharp corner at full speed the responsibility of collisions with vehicles rests upon themselves.

The San Francisco Examiner discusses very seriously that privateer story, and expresses the belief that the government of Canada will not be guilty of such a grave breach of neutrality as to permit a privateer to fit out in her ports. If any privateer is dodging around these parts, he can avoid all questions of neutrality by taking up his station in the harbor of Sitka, Juneau, Wrangel, or some other place in Alaska. He would be perfectly safe, for there is nothing to hurt him in those ports. The only place where he would be really in danger is around some of the Canadian ports.

What may be called a series of chance interviews is printed in this paper regarding the James Bay bridge. Opinions gathered as these were are likely to be representative, and readers will note that they all favor a permanent cause vay. The Colonist suggests that the city engineer should be directed to prepare an estimate of the cost according to several plans, one of them to be in the form made of brush and piling to be faced later with stone.

It was due to official wrongheadedness that the Quadra was not at the disposal of the press excursionists. The department was willing and Captain Walbran was ready, but the courtesy was blocked at an intermediate stage. If this sort of thing is repeated there will have to be plainer language used.

The Onrario branch of the Dominion Alliance is already preparing for the plebiscite campaign, and is wisely giving its attention to the matter of expenses. An effort is being made to raise a fund of $10,000. Some disappointment was expressed at the meeting of the Alliance because the terms of the plebiscite bind nobody to anything.

The Spokesman-Review informs a correspondent that the word "Ain't," though inelegant, is justifiable. At the risk of interrupting the current of good fellowship between the two branches of the English-speaking world, the Colonist desires to enter a vehement protest. Ain't is both inelegant and unjustifiable.

The natives of the Philippine islands are not taking very kindly to the United States. They are a bad lot any way. They do not know what good government is, and the chances are that they would be as restless under American rule as they have been under that of the Spanish.

The Times corrects the Colonist's despatch by pointing out that Col. Gregory was not present at the opposition caucus. It makes no other correction, so the public may infer that the Colonist report was otherwise correct.

A "poet," whose strains are being widely copied, represents Admiral Dewey as calling on his men to give the enemy "holy hell." Was ever an adjective worse misplaced?

Belleville street in front of the Douglas property should be opened for traffic at the earliest possible day. It will be largely used.

The Democrats have already begun to talk of Cleveland as their next candidate for President. They forget the possibilities of Col. Bryan.

Santiago has capitulated. The United States is certainly to be congratulated upon the outcome of its military and naval operations.

I'd like to go to Cadiz,
Just to see those witching ladies,
Those witching, witching ladies, where the orange blossoms grow;
With their dainty cigarillas,
And their quite too sweet Mantillas—
Oh, to Cadiz, with its ladies, I will go.

And when our guns were booming,
With a pity quite consuming
I would say: "Oh, charming ladies, please to hustle now aboard.
For although we humble Cadiz,
We don't war against the ladies,
And the ladies of old Cadiz need not fear the Yankee sword."

And with their cigarillas,
And their all-too-cute mantillas,
I would load up every cruiser with this fascinating crew;
And so by easy stages
I would bring these fair hostages
All these ladies of old Cadiz, far across the ocean blue.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Wife—By the way, Clive, I had a letter from my banker while you were away. He said I had overdrawn my account.

Husband—Yes, dear; and what did you do?

Wife—I told him not to be so rude again, and I sent him a check for the amount!—Punch.

She—The fact that I am a widow doesn't make any difference, does it? He—Yes. I wouldn't marry you if your husband was living.—Truth.

Current Comment

A FINE TRIBUTE.

Many pretty incidents growing out of the war have been related, and one of them seems worth repeating here. It was of a Spanish woman at Manila who was in great distress of mind over the approach of the Americans. She had been taught to believe that they were coming to inaugurate a season of murder and rapine. Seeking the British consul she threw herself upon his protection. "Madame," he said gently, "honor and virtue are safer in Manila today then they have been in three hundred years." It was a tribute which the people of this nation will appreciate, and shows one Anglo-Saxon trait which makes the English speaking people a class apart.—San Francisco Chronicle.

SUPREMACY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON.

It is useless to deny the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons. We may be vexed by this superiority, but the fact remains despite our vexation. We cannot go anywhere about the world with out meeting Englishmen. Over all our posessions of former times the English or the United States flag now floats. The Anglo-Saxon has supplanted us in North America, which we occupied from Canada to Louisville; in Mauritius, once called the Isle of France; in Egypt. He dominates America by Canada and the United States; Africa, by Egypt and the Cape; Asia, by India and Burma; Oceanica, by Australia and New Zealand; Europe and the entire world by his commerce, by his industry, and by his politics. The Anglo-Saxon world is to-day at the head of that civilization which is most active, most progressive, most devouring. Let this race establish itself anywhere on the globe and at once there is introduced with prodigious rapidity the latest progress of our Western societies, and often these young societies surpass us. Observe what we Frenchmen have done with New Caledonia and our other possessions in Oceanica, and what the Anglo-Saxons have done in Australia and New Zealand. Observe what Spain and Portugal have made of South America, and what the Anglo-Saxons have made of North America. There is as much difference as between night and day.—La Science Socialle.

IN THE FIELD OF DISCOVERY.

As the field of human knowledge broadens so does the vast and impenetrable domain of the unknown also. The diligent archeologist explores the ruins of ancient cities buried in the sands of Central Asia and the tombs of Egyptian monarch who reigned ten thousand years ago, only to find that he is apparently farther than ever from determining the time and method of man's creation, and that civilizations have existed whose antiquity antedates human tradition and whose knowledge of the arts and sciences were equal is not superior to that of our own times. The search of the firmament for the secret of the mystery of the creation of the universe only determines that space is without limit and that beyond the range of the most powerful aids to human vision world systems innumerable exist and pass on to their destiny, throwing no light, however, on either the earth's origin or on the all-absorbing question which every one at some time or other—are other worlds inhabited, and, if so, by what form and order of beings?

Still, with instruments of marvelous exactness and delicacy, the composition and condition of other planets are determined with mathematical certainty. "Among the many triumphs which mathematicians have accomplished," says Sir Robert Stowell Ball, the eminent English astronomer, "must be reckoned that of having put a pair of calipers on the sun so as to measure its diameter." These microscopic observations of the solar orb have been made for the purpose of determining the amount of contraction which is taking place in the body of the sun owing to the combustion of the solar elements and the dispersion of heat. Ball says the daily contraction in the sun's diameter has been thus determined to be ten inches every twenty-four hours and that in the course of some hundreds of millions of years it will have dwindled to nothing and the system of which the sun is now the centre will have passed away. In another branch of physics Lord Kelvin finds that the earth is parting with its heat so rapidly that in the course of one hundred millions of years it will have parted with it all the life on this globe will have ceased. If course, these great solar and terrestial catastrophes are so remote that that the present generation and thousands of generations to come of the human race may assume that the system will outlive their time with the same confidence that the licentious monarch, George IV., assumed that the British crown would survive him when it was intimated to him that his mode of life was such as to be putting it in jeopardy.—San Francisco Chronicle.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

Perhaps the most striking testimony to the value of the Gazette's special war service is the regularity with which it is laid under contribution by the evening papers. The despatch we published yesterday by describing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was appropriated in its entirety by all three of the English evening papers published in this city. Only one—the Witness—had the courtesy or the honesty to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Gazette. The other two purchased it from the New York Herald, despatch, and give no hint of the fact that it was simply a page of the Gazette cut out with a pair of scissors, and reproduced line for line and word for word. It is the privilege of the evening papers to rely on their morning contemporaries for much of their news, but this is carrying the practice to an extreme. The only papers in Canada entitled to use that message were the Gazette and the Toronto Mail-Empire. They purchased it from the New oYrk Herald, and the London Times, who have combined for the purpose of producing, at great expense, this special service. Every other paper using it may be recognized on sight as a pilferer of news it has not even paid telegraphic tolls for. The despatch was protected by copyright in the United States, and any paper using it is liable to be cast in damages. But Canadian copyright law offers insufficient protection, like the English law on which it is founded. As previously stated in these columns, an effort is being made in the Old Country to remedy this defect, and the matter of newspaper copyright is at this moment attracting a great deal of attention. The last mail from Great Britain brought a report of the evidence given before a select committee of the House of Lords by Mr. C. F. Moberley Bell, manager of the London Times, which has been a notable sufferer in the way we have indicated. By clause 11 of Lord Herschel's copyright bill, which the committee has under consideration, it is proposed to give a newspaper the exclusive right for twenty-four hours "to such news and information as have been specially and independently obtained." The clause is adopted from the Australian law, which gives forty-eight hours copyright in news. In support of the new provision Mr. Bell pointed out the injustices prevailing under the present law and gave the following instance, which actually occurred not very long ago:

"The Times published a telegram on Tuesday, which cost them £1,200. It announces a revolution in the Argentine—news which particularly interests the city. The demand for the paper is very great up to 10 o'clock, when another paper which has copied the telegram directly from the Times, and which is selling for 1d., comes out with the news. The remedy is to apply to a judge in chambers. After a great deal of formality, extending over two days, we get an injunction forbidding the further sale of Tuesday's issue of the pirating paper. The injunction then is valueless and we have spent £600 in obtaining it."

It will be seen that the law covers this case, which is similar to the publication of our yesterday's despatch; but it gives no redress beyond the exposure of the theft. Before damages can be recovered, they must be proved in detail, which is not always easy to do, and the full extent of the penalty under English law at present is £10. Both in England and Canada there are minor legal difficulties which make the law ineffective. What is wanted is that it should be clearly established by law that a newspaper has the exclusive right to news specially obtained. The principle is already recognized to some extent both by law and custom. One English editor said:

"It is disgraceful to take word for word from the Times telegrams appearing there. I always turn them round." When appealed to for leave to use extracts, the Times editor's reply is: "As long as you don't take more than half, I don't mind."

The reproduction of a despatch of several columns in the exact literary form in which it was first published is an infringement of the law, even as it stands now. Though it might be very difficult to put the law in force, on account of the legal technicalities we have referred to, we think such wholesale appropriation of the labor of others will be recognized by public opinion as an injustice, for which more effective redress ought to be afforded.—Montreal Gazette.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

A great deal is hoped of the conference with Canada. Men of the first rank will represent each of the interested powers. Much of the jealous feeling between England and the United States has been allayed. Everybody seems to desire a peaceful solution of differences, and the commission is not to be hurried in its undertakings. The earnest desire of the administration for a commission, in deference to which the senate receded from its opposition, indicates an expectation on the President's part of important results. It is true, as has been generally remarked, that "never has there been a more propitious time for the settlement of outstanding difficulties between us and our Canadian neighbors."

Yet these obstacles may easily be dashed. The obstacles in the way are not, unfortunately, those of sentiment, but of business. London's joy at our victories over Spain has very little practical bearing on the question of a Canadian customs post at Lake Bennett, the Canadian Pacific's differential, or the equity of pelagic sealing. It is announced that the administration is determined that protectionists shall control the United States commission. Hoar and Dingley and other tariff extremists must dominate its personnel. If this is true, we can look for trouble. Either the Canadian desire for lower tariffs, which is now shared by numbers of American manufacturers, will be frustrated, or else, which is more likely, our protectionists will yield enough to displease the lumber and agricultural interests, the while securing a nominal victory for protection by trading off such vital concerns of ours as Alaska boundary lines or perpetuation of the bonding privilege.

If the conference fails to settle the points of difference rightly, it will not settle them at all. Congress is not going to perpetuate our present benefactions to the Canadian Pacific at the expense of the American roads. The avowed purposes of Canada to build up Victoria and Vancouver at the expense of Portland and Seattle, and to continue doing New England's import trade through Halifax and St. John's, require vigorous resistance. On the other hand, tariff wars and immigration wars across the two borders can have no permanent lease of life, no matter if promoted by treaty ratified by the senate. The settlement we should make with Canada involves insistence upon our sealing, boundary and railroad relations, give and take on Newfoundland fisheries, immigration, mining regulations, reciprocal use of canals, co-operation in waterway construction, and concessions to Canada in the matter of lower tariffs. If the administration is correctely quoted in determining on protection for our chief object of attainment, it is going at the matter in the wrong way.—Portland Oregonian.

BY WAY OF VARIETY.

Miss Hubb, of Boston—So your brother has gone to the war? Miss Backbay—Yes. "How does he like it?" "Oh, the food is something awful. Why, he hasn't had pie for breakfast once since he left home."—Yonkers Statesman.

One View.—Farmer Scroggs—Hard times must hev struck city folks. Farmer Blinks—Dew tell! Farmer Scroggs—They're hevin' dinner in ther evenin' an' doin' 'thout supper.—Judge.

Couldn't Stand It.—Your guest didn't stay long? "No, you see she begged me to treat her like one of the family. I did, and now she's gone."—Moonshine.

He— You say you like a manly man. What is your idea of a manly man?

She— Well, for instance, one who doesn't stay, and stay and stay just because he knows any girl isn't strong enough to throw him out.—Chicago News.

He—There are two periods in a man's life when he never understands a woman.

"Indeed! And when are they?"

"Before he is married and afterwards."—Life.

Little Elmer—Pa, what is an extemporaneous speaker?

Professor Broadhead—One who can talk fluently about nothing without any previous preparation.—Puck.

"Biggins promised to be here on time."

"And he is a man of his word. I never knew him to be late How do you account for it?"

"He is coming with his wife"—Life

Hamlet Booth—I hope that the Philippines will never be annexed

The Ghost—And why not, prithee?

"Think of having to walk from Manila to Honolulu."—New York Evening Journal.

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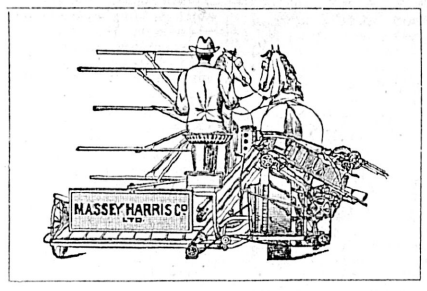

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NOTICE.

Klondikers and others travelling in the north will find the Colonist on sale at the following places:—
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" " ....F. M. Zimmerman
Skagway.... ....J. H. Hyde
Dyea..... ....Eugene Stahl

FOR SALE—Choice Building Lot, Pandora Ave; 60x160, double frontage; splendid location; price low. Heisterman & Co.

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4 T's—4 Tourists, Tip, Top, Tony, Stevens' Hotel, Saanich Road. *

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The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand. *

Carpenter Tools at Cheapside. *

Cyclists Beware! what you drink. Call at the Half-Way House (late Stevens'). A good dinner, a poem in drink, a luxurious cigar. All at city prices. *

For ice cream, ice cream soda and fresh and pure candies, come to the Palace of Sweets, successor to Lawrence. *

Big stock of linoleum at Weiler Bros; nice neat patterns in good cloth from 60c. per square yard; see these. *

Election Notice.—The Elected and Rejected will both receive a cordial welcome at Stevens', "The Tourists' Retreat," Saanich Road, E. Davis, Proprietor. *

Cheap Reading.—Another lot of those 15 cent books to hand. Dumas, Conon Doyle, Marie Corelli and all the best authors. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

The handsome steamer "Cutch" will sail on the 18th inst. on a ten-day cruise in Northern British Columbia waters, calling at all the Indian missions, canneries, mining camps and ports between Victoria and Queen Charlotte Islands. Ample time will be allowed for business men and tourists to obtain information. Fare for the round trip $40. For particulars apply to Hall, Goepel & Co., Victoria. *

Ollie Holden, the famous woman faster, has closed her contract with Manager Barr, of the A. O. U. W. hall and will commence her fast in this city on the 25th instant. Although the agreement calls for but thirty days' abstinence from foods it is understood that Miss Holden purposes trying to eclipse Succi's famous fast of forty-one days, and hence her trial will posseses a peculiar and special interest to scientific folk. Mr. Barr is already deluged with dozens of letters and telegrams daily in regard to his unique entertainment—if such it may be termed.

Being unable to find the witnesses, who they were informed had been supplied with liquor in the Lighthouse saloon on election day, the police were yesterday compelled to withdraw the charge against the proprietor of that saloon, J. Gacides. The prosecution also failed in the case against F. M. Kettler, of the Regent saloon, the witnesses who were expected to testify that they were supplied with beer on Saturday last swearing that it was ginger ale. A new information will be laid against Kettler.

MINERS.

Get your sheath knives, compasses, money belts, chamois bags,, camping cutlery, mining glasses, fishing tackle, etc., from Fox's, 78 Government St. *

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

A fine of $10 was yesterday imposed on F. Wallcinstein for leaving his horse untied on the street.

The meeting of the board of school trustees announced for this evening has been postponed until Tuesday evening.

Gaston v. Stewart, the last on the Full court list of appeals, was yesterday by mutual consent put over till next sitting and the court adjourned.

W. J. Briggs, of Westminster; C. Brown, of Vancouver, and B. G. Goward, of Victoria, have passed the intermediate law examinations.

The B. C. Gazette of yesterday contains the appointment of W. H. Morton as member of the licensing and police boards of Nanaimo.

Two assault cases are set for hearing at this morning's session of the city police court, B. Bryde being charged with assaulting a conductor, and J. McGinnis with assaulting a Chinaman.

Twelve picks were stolen on Wednesday evening from in front of James Morrison's blacksmith shop on Wharf street. Six of them were afterwards found in a second hand store, having been sold by a man who gave his name as G. Cook.

The case of How Si, who after obtaining an advance from one canneryman, hired out to another, and was consequently charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was yesterday adjourned until to-day.

Either through one of the doors being left open or through the use of skeleton keys, the offices of Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie were entered a few morning ago, and small change amounting to about $5 in all taken from one of the drawers.

Rev. Dr. Wilson conducted the services at the funeral of the late James McCandlish, which took place this morning and was largely attended. The pall bearers were Messrs. Andrew Tolmie, William Harris, Thomas Russell, J. D. Robinson, W. Spence and William Lorimer.

Flower thieves—not those who content themselves with the plucking of a few blossoms, but those who appropriate the choicest plants roots and all—are again operating in the James Bay district. A few convictions and short terms of imprisonment without the option of fine would undoubtedly prove a salutary object lesson.

It is anticipated that the local meteorological office in charge of Mr. E. Baynes Reed and his assistant, Mr. Denison, will be issuing its daily weather forecasts by the 1st of September or a very little later. At present the system is being got in shape and the apparatus placed in position in the new quarters in the old custom house building, some fifty or sixty weather telegrams being received daily by the observer in charge, as to the weather conditions and prospects to the east and south.

The A. O. U. W. stock company repeated "The Noble Outcast" to a large and appreciative house last night, the several parts being excellently sustained and the increasing popularity of the house and company being attested by the frequent and cordial applause. This evening the bill will be the pretty comedy "Snowball," which will also be repeated at matinee and evening performances tomorrow.

Three boys, 11, 12, and 13 years of age, were yesterday morning given a severe lesson by Magistrate Macrae, one that they and those who are inclined to bad habits will remember for some time to come. The youngest of the three was charged with using grossly abusive language on the street and he was sentenced to six months in the reformatory. The other two for smoking cigarettes were fined $2.50 or in default seven days in the reformatory. One paid his fine.

The steamer Willapa, which arrived back from Ahousett yesterday morning, was the bearer of the election ballot boxes from Clayoquot and Uclutlet to Alberni, from where the returns were wired to Victoria. At the former place 25 votes had been cast, giving Neill a majority of 20 over Huff, and at Ucluelet 9 were cast, of which the opposition candidate secured 5. Capt. Foot says the election on the coast was not run on party lines, and that Neill gained the day simply through his popularity. The Willapa brought in about 20 passengers from the coast. She left last evening with a load of freight for Vancouver.

The W. C. T. U. held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street, when the reports of the superintendents of the various departments were read and received. As the president, Mrs. Gordon Grant, could not take office for another year the election of a president was postponed for a week. The other officers are as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Andrews; treasurer, Mrs. Cox; secretary, Mrs. Sherwood; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. F. Andrews.

200 Boys' School Suits, $1.50 and 2.00 per suit. 150 pairs Knickers, 35c, 50c and 65c per pair. B. Williams & Co.

Golf Hose, Leather & Elastic Belts
Golf Caps, Bicycle Caps,
The Latest Patterns in Sashes Just Arrived.
SAM REID, 122 Gov't Street.

ICE CREAM SODA
HALL & CO',
Dispensing Chemists :: Clarance Block
Cor. Yates and Douglas,

THE CITY'S BRIDGES.

Rock Bay and James Bay Structures Will Soon Need to Be Renewed.

People Must Decide and That Soon What Is Best to Be Done.

Although there are a number of very important civic problems that the people of Victoria have to face just at present the excitement of the provincial elections caused them to be temporarily lost sight of. Now, however, the ratepayers and indeed every person who has the good of the city at heart must feel that Victorians must be up and grappling with the best means of advancing the progress of the city. There is a great deal of food for reflection in the report of the city engineer, dated June 17 last. This report reads:

"Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of the Rock Bay and James Bay bridges: Rock Bay bridge has recently been overhauled and repaired, the amount expended being $185. This bridge, I consider, will be good for ordinary traffic, under the provisions of existing by-laws regulating the same, for about eight or nine months longer, by the expiration of which time some other means of communication with Victoria West should be provided.

"James Bay bridge was thoroughly repaired last year. The only repair work necessary to be done this year, up to the present time, consisted in renewing the planking which was done early in the season. I do not consider that it will be safe to depend upon using this bridge for a greater length of time than the life of the present flooring, which will probably be about ten or twelve months. I would respectfully suggest that the by-law respecting the speed of vehicles crossing the bridges be rigidly enforced."

Here, then is the situation which the people have before them. The Rock Bay bridge, according to the city engineer, has a life of only eight or nine months and the James Bay bridge can only be depended upon for ten or twelve months. What are the people going to do about it?

To get an idea of the public feeling on the subject a number of people were interviewed yesterday—haphazard just as they were met, with the exception of the Mayor, who was called upon in his office. Walking along Government street and catching them just as they came gives a sort of average sample of ratepayer—just as the mining sharp picks a piece of ore here and there off the heap so as to get a fair average for assay.

Ald. Humphrey was the first man met and he had some useful information to give. As to the Rock Bay bridge he said he was going to make a strong effort to carry out the idea already broached in the council of doing away altogether with the present Rock Bay bridge and instead running a short pile bridge across to the end of Bay street from Work street, so as to make the approach from Government street. This pile bridge can be build for $2,400 and besides doing away with the present costly Rock Bay structure can be gradually turned into a permanent roadway by filling in with earth until at least a solid way is made. He did not think there was quite so much hurry about the James Bay bridge, but he wanted to see a retaining wall put up there and a permanent way made across. Permission also should be got at once from the Dominion government to allow the roadway to be widened twelve feet to the east so as to make the roadway uniform with Government street. To meet the cost of this permanent way there would be money available next April if the people desired to utilize it that way. The whole of the $112,500 old waterworks bonds would be paid off in April and this would set free at least $12,000 which was now being paid yearly for sinking fund and interest. Consequently at the much more favorable rate of interest at which the city can now borrow there could be quite a sum borrowed for the permanent way without increasing the taxes and more than they are at psesent. Just what style of bridge or causeway was most desirable Ald. Humphrey was not prepared to say, but he advocated having the matter looked into thoroughly as soon as possible, so that preparations could be made in time before the present bridge outlives its usefulness. Reverting to the Rock Bay bridge. Ald. Humphrey remarked that there was now correspondence going on with the tramway company to see whether the company desired to bear part of the expense of the new bridge or wanted to keep the old one and maintain it at their own expense.

Mr. Jushua Davies was met a moment or two afterwards and asked what his opinion was. He strongly favored a permanent way over James Bay, with a stone retaining wall and the filling up of the flats. The outer side of the wall should have steps leading down to the water and should be used as a general landing place for boats. This would give not only a nice appearance but be useful as well.

A. C. Flumerfelt had rather more elaborate views of the question. If he had his way he would put a permanent way across James Bay, he would expropriate all the property on the water side of Humboldt street, fill in the flats, turn them into a park and make a drive around them. Then Victoria would have a water front appearance that would be attractive to the eye and commensurate with the position of the chief city of the province. He commended the idea of the short bridge from Work to Bay street to replace the present Rock Bay bridge.

Mr. R. Williams came along about this time and he was very much in favor of a retaining wall and filling up the James Bay mud flats. If the people on the shores of the bay claimed water rights, well, there could easily be a small canal constructed, while the rest of the flats could be filled in.

The Mayor favored the short bridge at Work street and Bay street in place of the present structure. For the James Bay bridge he believed that the Sorby scheme provided very well, and thought that the bill would go through at the next session of parliament. A causeway across James Bay was a part of that scheme. Should this fail, then other steps should be taken to give Victoria a permanent roadway across James Bay.

F. J. Claxton wants a retaining wall across James Bay and the flats filled in instead of the present old wooden structure.

D. R. Ker thought that not a moment should be lost in perfecting a plan for a permanent roadway over James Bay and that it should be built without obstructing the passage of vehicles, for otherwise it would be a great inconvenience to traffic between the city and the outer wharf.

W. H. Bone was greatly impressed with the necessity for a permanent way across James Bay, both because such a thing was necessary for the traffic of the city and also because the unsightly old bridge now was an eyesore. It paid, he was convinced, to have the city looking neat and thrifty, for it was a good advertisement and really meant money for the city by attracting people here.

R. B. McMicking, the last man spoken to, said that he believed Mr. Sorby's scheme would be the proper thing for the city. He, like all the others, commended the move to have the present Rock Bay bridge done away with and a short one built between Bay and Work streets.

These views, as already has been stated, were procured from men met at random on the streets, and no doubt represent the feeling of a large number of people.

MODERN CRUSOES.

Two Lone Siwashes Taken Off An Island by the Tug "Czar."

The tug Czar returned from Pyramid Harbor yesterday afternoon, whither she had towed the barge Transfer, laden with 350 head of cattle, 500 sheep and 50 horses. On her return the tug rescued two siwashes who while on an egg-hunting expedition on the island near Port Simpson their canoe had been carried away with the ebb tide. The Czar sent a boat ashore for them and brought them south as far as Lowe inlet.

H. Wilson, owner of the seized schooner Labrador, has filed notice of his ownership, with a warning to the Republic of Hawaii that he will hold it responsible for the vessel and claim adequate damages for losses sustained.

H.M.S. Egeria, Commander Smythe, arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday. She has just completed a survey of the passes and channels between Texada Island and the Mainland.

The City of Seattle is not expected from the North until Saturday, owing to the fact that on this trip she had to make a great many extra calls for the benefit of excursionists.

Capt. Cates, the Vancouver stevedore, expects to bring the cars for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway across to the Island this week.

Steamer Quadra returned from her cruise among the island lighthouses in the gulf yesterday morning.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar is due from the North to-day.

ENTERED.

Str. Charmer, from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, from Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, from Port Townsend.
Str. Yosemite, from New Westminster.
Str. Evangel, from Port Angeles.
Str. Czar, from Pyramid Harbor.
Str. Warrimoo, from Honolulu.

CLEARED.

Str. Charmer, for Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Str. North Pacific, for Port Townsend.
Str. Yosemite, for New Westminster.
Str. Evangel, for Port Angeles.
Str. Warrimoo, for Vancouver.

THE CITY CHARTER.

To the Editor:—Your reference in this morning's Colonist re the city charter, should receive the consideration of the ratepayers of this city. My experience as a member of the city council has led me to come to the same conclusion as your correspondent that no matter how desirous a member or a majority of the members of the board may be to carry out what they consider to be the best interest of the city; the first thing they are brought face to face with, is the fact that to do or not to do is vested in the hands of one of the members of the council; His Worship the Mayor. Now, sir, I will submit as members of the council we are sent there to carry out the wishes of the ratepayers. The question at the present time is the Mayor carrying out the wishes of the ratepayers, and is it in the best interest of the city. As a member of the council I say: No. The Mayor and city engineer have informed the council and ratepayers that the filter beds are finished and prepared to do their work. The receiver is all ready with the exception of concreeting the sides. The most essential feature in the concrete is from the standpoint of cleanness to my mind if the receiver will not do its work without the concrete it will not do it with. I don't think there is anyone but will admit the receiver should be treated in some way to keep the water clean. But the council has not got the funds at its disposal; then I say let us do the next best thing—use some of the revenue of the city and put the works in operation. I think by that means if the filters will do their work and the receiver holds water it will create confidence in the minds of the ratepayers, and I think there will be no trouble to get the funds to finish the receiver, But, Mr. Editor, what we want is the ratepayers to interest themselves and if necessary have a meeting and pass a resolution supporting the Mayor or the majority of the aldermen.

ED. BRAGG.

Loose clothes and downy cushions bring only a negative sort of comfort to the woman who is suffering with some disease or derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Some clothe and some positions make the pain and the discomfort seem less. Perhaps the nerves are most affected and this in turn disturbs the digestion. Nothing will ever completey relieve but a radical cure. The start of so-called "female complaints" may be a very slight thing indeed. It may be that in the beginning some small hygienic measures would stop the trouble. Certainly at this time, a little bit of the right medicine would stop it. When the trouble becomes worse, it is harder to cure, but still it can be cured. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure any trouble of this character. It may be absolutely relied upon. It affords lasting relief to a woman whose natural modesty has kept her from consulting a physician.

Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the election of officers of the British Columbia Board of Trade, which takes place at the annual meeting at 3 this afternoon. There have been five nominations for president and four for vice-president, while numerous members have been nominated for positions on the council.

The Spanish gunner got himself within the barn, shut the door, and bolted it.

Putting his rifle to his shoulder, he took careful aim, and shutting his eyes, fired.

"Ha!" he said, "who said I could not hit the side of a barn?"

But when he went to look for the mark of the bullet he found he had fired through a knot hole.—Indianapolis Journal.

Startling reductions in Millinery and Tailor-made costumes at the Sterling Clearance Sale, 88 Yates street.

HAD READ ABOUT IT.

"I had a distressing pain in my side and was also troubled with severe headaches. My blood was out of order and my constitution was generally run down. Reading what Hood's Sarsaparilla had done I began taking it and after using two bottles I was cured." May Flannigan, Manning avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

"When I proposed to her, she asked me if I was a new recruit."

"What did she mean?"

"She wanted to know if I had ever participated in an engagement before."—Chicago Record.

"No, sir," said the Congressman with the lay-down collar and the large feet, "the idea of taking charge of these tropical islands is utterly impractical."

"But it would add to our wealth and power and be the means of broadening the influence of our institutions."

"I don't care. The Agricultural department is having trouble enough now keepin' the farmers posted on weevils and Canadian thistles. I don't know where we'd be if they had to go to work and educate the masses in raisin' mangoes an' breadfruit trees an' things like them."—Washington Star.

A LADY'S BAD SPRAIN.

Mr. Jas. Bannerman, of Vancouver, B.C., writes: It affords me much pleasure in recommending Griffith's Magic Liniment. My wife received a bad sprain, which caused her ankle to swell and gave her great pain. Magic Liniment was applied, and on the first application the swelling and soreness left it. We have used many other liniments, but Magic Liniment is the best. We find it very useful in our home, and would not be without it.

Griffith's Menthol Liniment, the great pain reliever, is superior to all others. All druggists, 25 cents.

O'KEEFE & MORRIS'
PRESERVES and MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

WE'RE AFTER THE MAN...

Who has come to the conclusion that he's paying too much for his clothing, who's got an idea that he ought to be getting a better suit for the money he's now paying. We want that man to buy his next suit from us, and will take our chances of getting him for a steady customer.

Business Suits, $5 to $10
Dress " 10 to 13

And your money back if anything goes wrong.

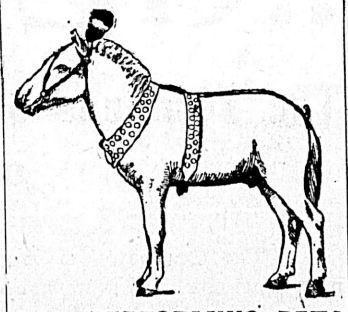
...CAMERON...

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier and Klondike Outfitter in Victoria, 55 Johnson Street.

HEINTZMAN & CO.
Pianos
Are the most artistic and refined instruments made.
WATT & CO., Sole Agents:
No. 60 Government St.

NOLTE
For CORRECT GLASSES
37
COME TO + US. +
FORT ST.

BRING THE CHILDREN
Norris Bros.'
Dog AND Pony SHOW.
Presenting the largest, handsomest and most highly educated collection of trained domestic animals in the world.



100 PERFORMING PETS
Will exhibit under their big waterproof tents
Cor. DOUGLAS AND HERALD STS.
July 15, 16, 18 and 19.
Performances—2:30 and 8 p. m.
Prices—Adults, 50c.; children, 25c.
Watch for the novel street parade at 11 a. m., daily.

The Westside Summer Sale Now Commenced.
Special Clearance Of Remnants
From all Departments,
Friday and Saturday.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.

...CAN YOU SEE...
If you cannot, then come and try our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses which will give you the assistance you need. We have also a fine line of Opera Glasses, Field Glasses at moderate prices.
C. E. REDFERN
43 Government St.
Established 1862

GEO. POWELL & CO.
Cheapside, 127 Gov. St.
Granite Fruit Kettles
Crown Fruit Jars
Rubber Rings All Sizes
CHEAPSIDE, 127 Government St.

Furniture Department
OF
Weiler Bros.
FINE BEDROOM SUITES in Mahogany, Birch, Oak Bird's Eye Maple, White Maple, etc. Also 2-piece sets (Bureau and Washstand) to be used with our BRASS BEDSTEADS, either in French or Italian Styles.
Illustrated catalogue of Bedsteads, etc. on application.
WEILER BROS, 51 to 55 Fort St., Victoria, B.C.

CREIGHTON & CO.
Have Removed to No. 18 Broad Street. Opposite Driard Hotel
Where they are now showing all the latest shades and patterns in spring and summer woollens. All in want of a summer suit or nobby trousers ought to call and inspect our goods before ordering elsewhere, as we carry the largest stock to choose from at
LOW PRICES

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast for
FOUR GROWN SCOTCH WHISKY
Ex-Benicia, Allonby and Agnes Oswald
— — ALSO — —
Corby's Rye Whiskey
In Bond and Duty Paid
TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Eastern Canada

DOMINION MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

At the recent annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario Dr. Armour, of St. Catharines, gave notice of the following interesting motion: "That this council hereby places on record its willingness to co-operate with the medical organizations of the several provinces and territories to establish an office of Dominion medical registration whereby provincial practitioners may secure the rights to pursue their calling in all parts of Canada, on the following basis: The several provinces shall require a course of professional study of not less than four years and shall have a central examining board before whom all students and applicants must pass before receiving provincial registration. All provincial licenciates of five years' standing shall be entitled to Dominion registration." Dr. Thorburn, the retiring president, in his address suggested that a committee should be appointed to consider such means as would tend to create uniform standard in the various provinces of the Dominion.

RAILWAY MEN'S WAGES.

Interesting particulars of the strike of railway laborers, already reported by wire are to hand. It extended over the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound system, the roads being under the same control, and resulted in a complete victory for the men. The management was waited upon by a committee of engineers and conductors who acted as intermediaries. They offered the immediate settlement of the strike at $1.10 a day. This was an increase of 10 cents per man. It was the original demand, but when the company declined to treat on that basis the men had asked for $1.25 a day. The offer was accepted and all the men who went out, numbering nearly 600, returned to their duty next morning. The increase of 10 cents a day per man means a gain for them in the aggregate of nearly $22,000 a year. The strike was conducted in a very orderly and creditable manner. It is regarded by railway men as of special importance inasmuch as the section men on the Grand Trunk system are pressing for an increase. They are now paid 97 cents a day and the fact that the section men on the Canada Atlantic system have been successful will have a tendency to stiffen them in their demand. The C .P. R. pay $1.15 a day.

METEORS IN ONTARIO.

Whitby reported on the 5th that "a meteor shot down through the northwestern sky at 8 o'clock to-night arousing great interest in many citizens who observed the brilliant celestial visitor, because of a zigzag streak that looked like steam in the track of its passage about half the distance from the zenith to the horizon. The wonderful sight lasted for many minutes and was observed by hundreds of people. The meteor was an unusually brilliant one."

Collingwood said: "To-night about 8:30 a meteor fell in the immediate vicinity of the town. Everyone out of doors was startled by a sudden blaze of light which crossed the sky with lightning rapidity. After the flash followed a train of smoke the appearance of which was attended by a load roar as of thunder and many felt a slight shock as the aerial visitant disappeared in the horizon."

Toronto also was impressed by the visitor, as follows: "A luminous body appearing to be about the size of a football was visible in the sky over the northeastern part of the city to-night. It had a substantial tail and was travelling at a rapid rate. The phenomenon was observed at various points throughout the province."

QUESTIONABLE LEGISLATION.

The London Times publishes the following in its financial page:

"A petition has been presented to the Governor-General of Canada in council on the part of the bondholders of the Winnipeg Waterworks Company, praying that assent may be refused to an act of the present session of the Legislature of Manitoba whereby the rights of the company and the bondholders are, it is alleged, injuriously affected. The effect of the proposed legislation will be, as the bondholders fear, to enable the city to buy the underground piping of the company, or some of it, at the price of such piping, instead of the whole undertaking, and it also abrogates the statutory privilege of the company exclusively to lay pipes, etc., before December 23, 1900. It is contended that the bondholders, having advanced their money on the faith of their acts of parliament and with the consent of the city, and having nothing to do with the management or the company (which is inefficient, if at all, only by reason of the growth of Winnipeg in extent, population and resources), are justified in complaining of the course pursued by the city authorities as a breach of faith with the company and with the bondholders; who, if their property is to be taken, ought to be compensated for it under the provisions of the acts under which they subscribed their money. As matters stand, we are informed that they will probably lose the money they have advanced—£110,000—together with the interest now 12 years in arrear. So far as we can see from what is necessarily an ex parte statement of the case, the matters deserves the close attention of the Governor-General."

LIBERAL MURMURINGS.

In the appointment of Mr. Lister to be a judge we have the ninth Liberal member of the House of Commons who has got an office. The impression left on the public mind by these repeated translations from the floor of the House to the public service or to the Senate, is, that members are self-seeking, and do not enter Parliament with the object of serving the country, but of promoting their own interests. When the Tupper administration was in power, it was justly objected, that it obtained a majority by the votes of members who had in their pockets promises of appointments. To remedy the evil of the government of the day securing support by promising offices to members, Mr. Mulock introduced a bil forbidding the practice, and which was thrown out. Mr. Mulock is now a member of a government which has made nine appointments of the kind he condemned, and Mr. Lister takes advantage of the system, which, while in opposition, he spoke against. Apparently, like Edgar with regard to titles, his disapproval applied to the political stripe of the recipients of favors and not the principle if applied to themselves. Laurier ought to know these repeated exhibitions of inconsistency and self-seeking are lowering his administration in public estimation.—Huntingdon Gleaner.

"Jimmy, how large a piece of cake do you want?"

"I want a big piece, but don't gimme so much that I'll have to divide with sister."—Chicago Record.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yuknon country. B. Williams & Co.

METHODS OF NATION BUILDING.

Admiral Markham in his book entitled "Sea Fathers," says that he was once talking to a "patriotic and intelligent Spaniard" about national characteristics, national methods, and national success, who thus delivered himself, "In my opinion one Spaniard is equal to one Englishman anywhere, either for courage, enterprise, endurance, power of work, variety of resource. Of two Spaniards and two Englishmen the same may be said. But when you get to three, four, five, ten of each, the difference favors the English side, and by the time you reach fifty the English superiority is incalculable." With due allowance for the politeness of this Spaniard, and without pretending to accept his canon as mathematically demonstrable, we can accept it on the authority of the stories of the "Sea Fathers" themselves as tolerably correct. The Portuguese began to organise discovery and improve both seamanship and navigation under Prince Henry of Portugal; the Spaniards followed close. The first book of sailing directions known to history was the composition of a Spaniard of the fifteenth century. The Portuguese flag went round the Cape of Good Hope eastwards to conquest; the Spanish, steering boldly across the Atlantic, went west to stamp the impress of the Spanish character on the American continent from the Rio Grande to Patagonia. To the great Portuguese and Spanish navigators, Markham does ample justice, writing of them with the sympathy of an enlightened sailor of his time who has realised how far ahead of their day were those great men. Coming to the English and Dutch, who, he admits, learnt all they knew of their art from the Spaniards, he tells their stories in a way that corroborate the man for man theory of his "intelligent and patriotic Spaniard." But no one who reads with intelligence can fail to be struck with the fact that the largest share of the fruits of the new discoveries has remained with the English, chiefly owing to their superior power of combination.

From that time to the present, history throws much light on the application of this principle of combination. The key to its successful application is, we take it, to be found in the absence of compulsion. There is nothing in contemporary history anywhere but in Holland to compare with the great trading companies of English merchants, who fitted out expeditions who patriotically regarded themselves as bound every year to do something for the cause of discovery, who established excellent schools for seamen, and logically co-operated with the government of their country. Prominent among these institutions stands the East India Company, which built the British Indian Empire out of a trading factory, and enjoyed nearly three centuries of eventful profitable life. The principle on which they have worked has been, it is true, abouse d in our time. Nevertheless, the companies of the past represent the best kind of combination; the combination for worthy objects of men ready to take pains, and so anxious to do well that they subordinate everything to their object—in the vernacular, never lost sight of the main chance. Of what value was an arbitrary discipline, of itself, on the long voyages of those days into regions in some cases inhospitable, in others teeming with temptations, in all remote extremely? The loss of life (from scurvy chiefly) rose often to 80 per cent. There was danger always, and hardship indescribable; but the combination invariably held together. The combination strength was as great in the execution as in the planning and preparation for the ventures of those days. Upon the achievements of those men rests the great British Empire, of which they "dug the dark foundations deep." Most notable is the fact that long ere this work of digging was done all government aid, and nearly all government interference, had ceased. The nations of Europe on the other hand, stimulated individual effort by what Mr. Gladstone, speaking of France, once called "the infinitely elaborate contrivances which they have devised in order to commercial success, the Conseils de prud'hommes, the schools, the associations innumerable, the regulations infinite." The British lead in the race, nevertheless, increased.—Sydney Telegraph.

PHOTOGRAPH OF CHRIST.

It Proves Its Own Authenticity—The Divine Portrait Copyrighted.

The following description of the portrait of Christ obtained by photographing the Holy Shroud at Turin has been forwarded to the Rome correspondent of the London Daily Mail by a canon of the Turin cathedral, who has had occasion to examine the plate:

"The Redeemer, who miraculously left the imprint of His sufferings and the lines of His body on the shroud which enveloped Him in the tomb, has miraculously reappeared on a photographic plate with a perfection of detail that causes stupefaction.

"The noble figure has come forth anatomically elegant, perfect, and divinely beautiful. The countenance is still marked with ineffable suffering. All the details are there—the minutiae of the beard, the hair, the profile, the wounds, the welts, the mark of the rope with which He was bound to the scourging pillar.

"In a word, after the human race, aided by tradition, has for eighteen centuries, been conjuring up to itself the physical appearance of Jesus of Nazareth, the photograph of the sacred shroud has given forth His portrait.

"The rumor of the marvellous event, mingled with trepidation, doubt, hope, and wonder, spread like wildfire in Turin. His Grace the Archbishop, Duchess Isabella, Princess Clara, illustrious prelates, artists, and business men hastened to the studio of Signor Pia to investigate the truth of the rumor. They were one and all convinced. A noted archaeologist and artist, who had previously expressed doubts as to the authenticity of the shroud, was now forced to exclaim: 'Either this is the true shroud, or it is a god who has painted it.'

"To understand how it is that the photographic plate renders the figure of the Saviour with a perfection that is not observed when the shroud is examined with the eye, it must be noted that the shroud bears the negative of the Saviour's body. The plate gives the negative of this negative, that is the positive of Christ's appearance. It follows, however, that the printing of the photograph from the plate on paper gives once more the negative of the body, and accordingly the detailed portrait of our Redeemer is visible only on the plate. This plate will within a few days be placed for view in the sacred art section of the Turin exhibition. Reproductions of it will be issued at the end of the month. The artistic property is reserved to the crown, and all copies will bear the stamp of a committee specially appointed for the purpose."

The London Times Vatican correspondent says: "A fact in connection with the holy winding sheets recently exposed in Turin, is attracting considerable attention. It was resolved with the consent of the King, whose property it is, to photograph the relic, and the committee intrusted the work to Signor Secondo Pia, an amateur photographer. Providing most perfect apparatus, he placed it on a level with the altar on which the relic was exposed. The first attempt was with electric light. The relic was covered with glass. The electric reflectors oscillated and gave an unequal light, so that the attempt was unsuccessful. The exposure was about five minutes. The second attempt was made at nine o'clock in the evening on May 28. Four negatives were taken, of which two were successful. The exposure lasted twenty minutes. The dimensions were forty centimetres by sixty centimetres. The result astonished and impressed all by its perfection to the eyes of the spectators. The photographs will be published towards the end of this month, and all copies must bear the authentication of the committee."

Great Summer Clearance Sale commences Tuesday, July 5th, at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Story of the Victory of Manila Bay Which Was Printed on Board the Baltimore.

"The Battle of Manila Bay, between American and Spanish forces, Sunday, May 1, 1898," is the inscription on the title page of a small pamphlet of twenty-one pages, and the imprint reads, "Press of the U.S.S. Baltimore." The title-page announces J. A. Wisner and H. F. Humphrey as publishers, and the place of publication "Off Manila, Isla de Luzon, 1898." On the last page of the cover is this couplet:

"When the din of battle was o'er,
Revenged were the boys of the Maine;
We had made the enemy lower
The flag of ancient Spain."

The front page of the cover bears a printed flag, in colors, and on the whole the pamphlet is a creditable piece of work. As will be observed it was printed on board the Baltimore, in Manila harbor, after the wonderful victory which made Dewey famous.

The pamphlet tells the story of the naval battle much as has already been published, and accompanied by a plan of the harbor and position of the fleets. "Preface" intimates that the book is published more to serve as a descriptive letter to the friends of the men engaged in the fight, and suggests that would-be critics may remember the adage about glass houses.

After the story has been well told, the ship's roster is published in full, together with the comparative strength of the contending fleets.

It may not be generally known that most, if not all battleships, carry small printing outfits, with printers to man them, and certain orders are printed as well as if on shore, and considerable amusement may be had in small publications to while away time on shipboard. Luckily the type was not "pied" during the battle.

Take the "City of Nanaimo" Saturday for the regatta at Esquimalt, leaving railway Wharf at 1 p.m. Fare 50c., children, 25c. Tickets can be procured at Hibben's, and at the wharf on Saturday.

The Teacher—What happens when a man's temperature goes away down as far as it can go?

The Smart Boy—He has cold feet ma'am. —Yonkers Statesman.

"Let me read you a few lines," he said.

"Certainly," she replied.

He then proceded to read them, after which she exclaimed:

"Well, of all the silly trash I ever heard, that is the worst!"

"I know it," he assented. "Those are the words of that beautiful song you sang a moment ago."—Cleveland Leader.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating flicks or dots before the gaze? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you. Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for.

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

CALL OR WRITE FOR

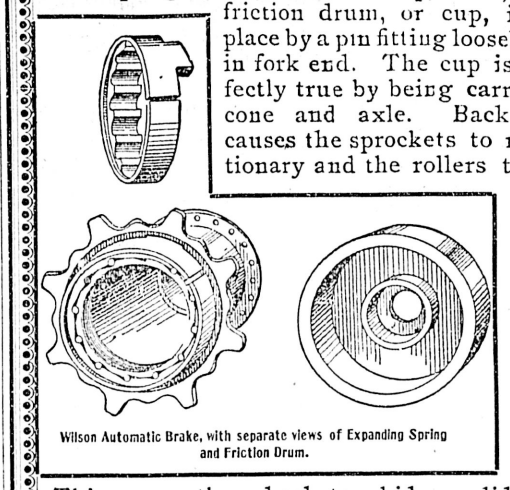
30 - DAY CIRCULARS.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO - CAL

..THE WILSON BRAKE..

This is the Splendid Brake With Which Red Bird Bicycles Are Fitted.... Simple in Construction, but Wonderfully Effective.

THE WILSON REAR HUB BRAKE consists of a friction cup, expanding spring, movable sprocket, and a set of twelve hardened steel rollers, bedded half in the hub and half in the spring. This spring is keyed to the sprocket, while the friction drum, or cup, is held in place by a pin fitting loosely in a slot in fork end. The cup is kept perfectly true by being carried on the cone and axle. Back pedalling causes the sprockets to remain stationary and the rollers to move up inclined planes in hub and spring, expanding the spring and bringing it forcibly in contact with the friction cup.



Wilson Automatic Brake, with separate views of Expanding Spring and Friction Drum.

This causes the wheel to skid or slide or move slowly, according to the amount of force used in back pedalling. This brake is quick to act, both in checking speed and relieving itself, and it is impossible for it to fail in doing either. It is neat in appearance and adds practically no weight to the wheel.

THE....

Goold Bicycle Co.

Limited Brantford, Ont.

Onions & Plimley, Agents, Victoria, B.C.

DON'T GO
To Klondike Without an
ALBION STOVE
WE HAVE

MINERS'

Folding Deflecting Stoves
Strong Sheet Steel Stoves
that are made to last . . .
Combination Cooking and
Heating Stoves of Special
Design . . . . . .

Each Stove Has Pipe and a Bake Pan Packed Inside

ALBION IRON WORKS CO.,
Limited Liability

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

..GLENORA..

The Terminus of the Cassiar Central Railway Co. on the Stikine River

The Company having acquired the whole of the land at Glenora has laid out a new Townsite and is now prepared to dispose of a limited number of lots.

These lots have been laid out in close proximity to the site of the Company's proposed Terminal Buildings and are in the most favourable situation.

Plans of Townsite and conditions of sale can be seen on application at the office of the Company, 34 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C. By order

ALBERT F. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

June 14th, 1898.

PREPARE FOR WINTER

Before the fall rush is on, by leaving your order for any kind of

CAPENTER WORK

General Repairs, Store and Office Fittings, or Weather Strips, with

J. P. BURGESS,
Carpenter and Builder
10 Broughton St.

YOUR CHAIR IDEAS

In selecting new Chairs for your home there are two points to consider, one is beauty, the other comfort, these are the most important features of the lines of a large assortment of Chairs just received which we are now showing. Another important feature is the low price at which we are offering them.

Also a carload of the latest styles of Furniture, 23 crates of new Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Carpet and Linoleums, etc.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect them and compare prices.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.,
JACOB SEHL, Manager

TOURISTS' RETREAT AND SANITARIUM

STEVENS HOTEL.

Fishing and shooting parties arranged for.
Cyclists' half-way house to Saanich.
The prettiest and healthiest spot in British Columbia.
Re-furnished and altered.
Six miles from town.
Table d'hote, a la carte, en suite.
The choicest wines, spirits and cigars.

Free Boats on the lake. Free Stabling
Horses Baited.

Special terms for families.
Stop-over from Saturday to Monday $2.50.
See time-table Sidney train, and get out at waterworks.
Telephone—"Waterworks."
EDWIN DAVIS, Prop.

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO

The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

NOTICE.

DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between E. M Lange and P. E. Lange, carrying on business as Lange & Co., jewellers, at 86 Douglas street, Victoria, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, the said E. M. Lange retiring therefrom, and the business henceforth being carried on by the said P. E. Lange, who assumes all liabilities and assets. All parties having claims against the said firm are requested to send particulars of the same forthwith to the said P E. Lange, and all parties indebted to the same are requested to call and settle their accounts. Any persons who have left watches or jewellery for repairs or otherwise are requested to call for same within one month from this date.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1898.

Witnesses: E. M. LANGE.
J. B. BALLENTINE. P. E. LANGE.
J. P. WALLS.

NOTICE.

Behring Sea Award.

All persons claiming any portion of the amount awarded by the Behring Sea Commissioners in December, 1897, are requested to notify, in writing, Frederick Peters, Q. C., and E. V. Bodwell, Esquire, at the office of Mr. Peters, No. 32 Langley street, Victoria, B. C., within 14 days from this date, the notice to contain full particulars of the claim.

Dated at Victoria this 21st day of June, A. D. 1898.

By order of
THE HONORABLE THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES OF CANADA.

Estate of J. B. Harrison, Deceased

TENDERS

Will be received up to noon on Monday, the 20th day of July, 1898, by the undersigned for the purchase of city lots Nos. 950 and 951, corner Montreal and Kingston streets, together with cottage and two 1½-story frame dwellings erected thereon, either as a whole or in part. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For full particulars apply to Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue, agents for executors J. B. Harrison estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending for two years the time for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company's Act, 1896

Dated this 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
n26 Solicitors for the Applicants

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin Watches, Duebar Watches in Solid Silver Cases Warranted ten years, $6

For This Month Only

STODDART, 68 YATES STREET

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street. Yards, etc, cleaned. Orders left at Geo. Munro's, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., Corner Douglas and Fort; or Blair and Gordon, corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

S. S. "GUTCH"

will sail to

Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel, Skagway and way ports

on the——

4th and 18th OF EVERY MONTH

From Porters Wharf.

For rates and particulars apply to HALL, GOEPEL & CO., Agents, Victoria.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph, formerly of Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos. one hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111), one hundred and thirty-nine (139), two hundred and eighty-one (281), three hundred and eighty-seven (387), four hundred and eighteen (418), four hundred and fifty-two (452), four hundred and seventy-seven (477), four hundred and seventy-eight (478), five hundred and sixty-three (563), five hundred and seventy-three (573), five hundred and seventy-four (574), six hundred and fifty-six (656), six hundred and fifty-seven (657), six hundred and sixty-one (661), six hundred and sixty two (662), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy (670), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcel of land situate in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), on the Official Map of said District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northeasterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northerly line of the said lot to the northwesterly corner thereof, thence at right angles southerly ten chains and a half to the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles northerly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rood and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephus Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person having an estate or interest therein, or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., June 20th, 1898.

NOTICE

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Court of License Commissioners, held in Victoria City, for a transfer of the license held by me of the Louvre Saloon, Johnson street, to John Parker and George Edmonds.

(Signed). MATHIAS ROWLAND.
Witness—JOHN F. DICKSON.

WEST COAST, VANCOUVER ISLAND MINING DIVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the land comprised within the undermentioned boundaries, and hitherto forming a portion of the Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions, has been created a Mining Division to be known as the West Coast, Vancouver Island Mining Division, namely:

Commencing at the mouth of Maggie Creek, Barclay Sound; thence following the said creek to the height of land dividing the waters flowing into the Strait of Georgia and Johnston Strait from the waters flowing into the North Pacific Ocean; thence following the said height of land to Cape Scott; then southerly and easterly following the sinuosities of the coast line, including all islands, to the point of commencement.

By Command.
A CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
25th June, 1898. jy9

PROVINCIAL SECRTARY'S OFFICE.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

25th June, 1898.

Walter Thomas Dawley, of the settlement of Clayoquot, Esquire, J. P., to be a mining recorder within and for the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division.

Theodore Davie, Deceased

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Theodore Davie, late of the City of Victoria, Chief Justice, deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, to John B. McKilligan, Room 21, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, agent for Joseph Nicolaye and John Althoff, the executors of the will of the deceased, on or before the 23rd day of July next, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Theodore Davie amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice, and that the said executors will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 20th day of April, A.D., 1898.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD.
Solicitors for the said Executors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, B. C. 22

Directors from San Salvator, Nicaragua and Honduras, assembled at Managua to formulate the constitution of the federal union, have elected Senor Angelo Urrat president.

...LAKESIDE HOTEL..

Cowichan Lake

THE FINEST RESORT IN B.C.

"THE FLY FISHING"

Both in the River and Lake is unequalled in the province

Stage Leaves Duncan's E. & N. Railway Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Price Bros., - - - Props

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the . . . .

Bank Exchange,

The coolest, cleanest, and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never close

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.— "X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.

Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.

Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassian District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.

June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.

(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria

Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new [illegible]

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co, London, Ont.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.

F. MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.

E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.

C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. H. McG., S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

J. H. McGREGOR.

June 3, 1898.

PENDRAY'S ELECTRIC SOAP.....

Purest and best in the market. Lasts longer, does the work best and does not waste away in the water

HANDY LIST
— OF —
VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.
R. LETTICE—Paints, [illegible], varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HARDWARE, MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES.
THE HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE CO.—32 and 34 Yates street.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st. —Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

PLATE GLASS.
Sign Letter Co., and Aspenall's Enamel. No. 40 Fort street.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Finding Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. fel

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ld., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.: branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING
W. H. PHILLIPPS, 39½ Douglas, south of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE, WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

NOTICE to Wine Merchants and Klondike Shippers, that all barrels made at the Pacific Cooperage, Wharf St., are guaranteed and stamped Le Geyt on the head. jec16.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday, the 18th inst., for erection of Cart Shed, Tool Houses, Etc., at the City Pumping Station, Yates street.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque made payable to the City Treasurer, to the value of five per cent. of the amount of tender.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Building Inspector.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., July 8th, 1898.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE.
Dawson City, Yukon.

a 29

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS."

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS.

SOLE AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

MACONOCHIE'S RATIONS

THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS,
- - London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

130 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

To Klondikers

"T. & B."

Myrtle Navy Plug Smoking Tobacco

Is almost exclusively used in the Canadian Yukon. You want the best Tobacco in that country, and there is none better than the old reliable "T. & B." Packed in suitable waterproof packages.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES

ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET

JAMES WATSON & Co LTD. DISTILLERS DUNDEE.

AGENTS: JOHN EARSMAN & Co., 100 Wharf St., Victoria, B. C.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Receipts and Expenditure for the Six Months Ending 30th June, 1898, Published in Accordance With Section 62, the Municipal Clauses Act.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1898		$ 187 69
Bank of B. N. A., January 1, 1898		6,571 79
Land and improvement tax		7,378 67
Water rates and rents		25,981 30
Trades licenses		8,502 00
Liquor licenses		8,710 00
Fire insurance companies' tax		3,750 00
Police court fines and fees		1,423 00
Road tax		1,480 00
Revenue tax		5,884 00
Cemetery fees		797 25
Dog tax		202 00
Pound fees		247 85
Market fees and rents		1,034 00
Library book account		27 00
Miscellaneous receipts		1,614 46
Deluge Engine Fire Hall		2,250 00
Branch sewer connections		54 10
Sewer rental fund		438 00
Education—		
Prov. Gov. per capita tax	$9,943 94	
Special rate	923 12	
		$10,867 06
Board of Health—		
Special rate	464 66	
Refunds re Darcy Island station for lepers	195 38	
		$ 660 04
Total		$88,160 21

Certified correct.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

EXPENDITURES.

City debt	$ 49,097 61
Municipal Council	2,480 15
Civic salaries	6,954 98
City institutions	38,762 89
Buildings and surveys	1,394 60
Streets, bridges and sidewalks	17,040 27
Miscellaneous	11,714 91
Education	21,830 72
Board of Health	9,661 92
Registrar Supreme court, deposit re Point Ellice bridge cases	36,500 00
Total	$195,438 05

CHAS. KENT, Treasurer.

City Hall, July 12, 1898.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Colonist.

WALKING ERECT.

Very few persons walk well, says the New York Ledger. The little girl of six summers, with her pretty new dress on, walks as straight and elegantly as ever she will. Her little feet are thrown forward with an elasticity peculiar to that age. The little girl of 13 begins to be careless, bends her back forward, and goes diving into the school room as if she were going to swim. At 16 she steps along with short steps, striking her heels hard on the floor with a don't-care-for-nobody sort of walk. At 18 she thinks more of gait and tries to recall that of her earlier childhood. The boy of 11, with his new thick boots, plants his foot like a soldier, and never knows that his boots disturb anybody. Many children are taught at home and at school to walk on their toes. This will do in a sick room, when one has squeaking shoes, but it is not natural or elegant. Put the heels down lightly first, and the toes last. This keeps the body erect, instead of bending the body forward as a person must bend who walks on his toes.

INFORMATION IN A NUTSHELL.

The American navy has practically all been built since 1883.

The state of Texas is about 75,000 square miles larger in area than Spain.

More than 75 per cent. of the trade of Europe is with British possessions.

In Berlin nearly all the repairs of the principal streets are carried on at night.

It is proposed to introduce bats and toads into New Zealand to combat insect pests.

A recent shipment to Dawson City included a fire engine, furniture for a bank, pianos and organs.

In the United States there are no less than 13 different varieties of the Presbyterian Church family.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British Museum consists of nearly 250,000 specimens.

Mr. Gladstone's library contains no fewer than 35,000 volumes, of which 15,000 are still at Hawarden Castle.

Artisans' dwellings, containing 6,000 tenements, have been erected in London within the last few years.

A movement iis on foot for the erection in London of a permanent Armenian memoriam to Mr. Gladstone.

American forests have produced during the past six years $24,000,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $25,000,000,000.

Under the laws of China the man who loses his temper in a discussion is sent to jail for five days to cool down.

The deputy governor of Victoria describes the writings of Bret Harte and Mark Twain as so much "Yankee trash."

Gray horses are the longest lived and cream colored ones are the most delicate, being unable to stand very warm weather.

According to the new city directory, Chicago now has a population of 1,893,000. This is an increase of 65,000 over the figures for 1897.

THE SOLDIER AND THE STATE.

War has been rendered the more repulsive, and the soldier less attractive in America, by the eminence which the military profession enjoys in certain European countries. It was as if Americans thought to rebuke that militarism, that subordination of the citizen to the soldier, by completely effacing the military man. A little saving wisdom led them, after a period of wanton neglect, to repair the navy, but the army was deliberately suppressed.

The soldier is an indispensable element of the state; and there is little danger in predicting that he always will be. In a free community he will be held in due subordination to the civil magistrate, but not dispised. The countries which, like China despise the warrior, are themselves despised by the world; and it would be vain to seek among them a high ethical development. There are times when the greatest service which man can render to his fellows is to die for them; and times when peace becomes shamefully hateful There is something of the soldier in the loftiest types of moral development. This has always been felt by spiritual teachers as their use of metaphors and similies drawn from combat attests.

War is recognized by Christianity, and has the sanction of Christ. Christians have been willing to draw the sword when the cause was just and holy. The military character should not be fostered to the neglect of all others, but it should not be suppressed. That state is the safest, the best governed, and is the best balanced in its elements, in which the soldierly spirit, subject to religious feeling and civic patriotism, is alive in every citizen.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian Islands, now a part of the United States, are made up of the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Lanai, Kahulane, Molokai, Nihau, Kaula, and a number of small islets. The area of the islands is 6,640 miles, or about three times that of Delaware.

According to figures of two years ago something over 105,000 souls are added to the population of the United States and its territories by the annexation of the islands. Of the white and native population, about one-third speak English. The Japanese number 25,000 and the Chinese 16,000. There are 15,000 Portuguese in the islands and 6,000 Americans, while the British and German residents number 2,000 each. Late figures on the native population give it as 60,000, but the natives are rapidly decreasing in number.

Eight of the islands are fertile and susceptible to cultivation. The four largest —Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai—are particularly rich, abounding in land fitted for sugar, coffee, rice, and fruit raising. On Kauai there are coffee plantations of 200,000 acres, and, next to sugar, which has always been the chief product of the islands, the cultivation of coffee is looked upon as having rich possibilities. Rice is also destined to hold important position among the products.

The islands have complete systems of public elementary education, and the entire population, with the exception of the Orientals and some of the Portuguese, has had a training in the public schools.

The harbor of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor can be made impregnable from land and sea, and rendered the best naval station in the world. Pearl harbor is six miles from the capital.

Large tracts of government land still abound and are rapidly being opened for settlement.

Practically all of the trade is with the United States. The exports are $8,000,000 annually and the imports half that.

The history of the islands begins with their discovery in 1778 by Capt. Cook, who named them after his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, is credited with having seen the island of Hawaii as early as 1555.

Civil troubles broke out on the islands in 1794, under Kamehameha, who could not cope with the revolutionists and placed the islands under British protection. Americans did not settle in the islands in any numbers until 1820, when a party of missionaries from the United States arrived.

The first treaty between Hawaii and the United States was concluded in 1826, when Commodore Jones visited Honolulu. Ten years later Great Britain fell in line with a treaty.

Friendly relations quickly developed between the islands and their nearest large neighbor, and when in 1851 France assumed a threatening attitude the king of the Hawaiian Islands drew up and signed a contingent deed of cession of the islands to the United States and placed it sealed in the hands of the United States commissioner, who was to break the seal and act upon the provisions of the deed the moment a hostile shot was fired by the French.

Great Britain's flag floated over Hawaii for five months in 1842 because of a fraudulent claim by a British subject named Carlton, but the British Jack was hauled down as soon as the fraud was established.

Annexation of the islands to the United States was agitated in Hawaii as early as 1853, and the question has come up at various times ever since.

The recent revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy are matters of today's history.

Tennis and Boating Flannels—Pants $1.25, 1.50, 2.00. Jackets. $1.25. 1.75 3.00. B. Williams & Co.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Result of the Referendum on the Commonwealth Bill in Four Colonies.

The intense interest taken in the voting on the federation bill in Australia is shown by the large space devoted to it in the papers received by the Warrimoo. The bill, which is known as the Commonwealth bill, was voted on by referendum on June 3 in the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. It was carried in the three last named and defeated in New South Wales, where the vote was 71,412 for and 65,954 against, the statutory minimum of 80,000 not being reached. The disappointment was keenly felt by the federationists in New South Wales, whose leader is Hon. Edward Barton, formerly attorney-general of the colony. He visited this province a few years ago and an ardent federalist then he was even more deeply impressed with that view when he saw the success that had been attained in Canada by the federation of the provinces of the Dominion. Mr. Barton in an interview on the result of the vote in New South Wales intimates that federation will be the principal question at the colonial elections and questions very strongly the right of the parliament of that colony to raise the minimum of affimative votes from 50,000 first agreed on to 80,000.

Premier Reid, of New South Wales, though not opposed to federation, objected to some of the provisions of the bill and the Sydney Morning Herald looks for his defeat at the general elections as a result. Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria, while pleased with the results in his own colony said in an interview:

"I deeply regret that the requisite number of 80,000 affimative votes was not secured in New South Wales. While, however, that is to be deplored, because it means some delay and possible uncertainty as to the future, it is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding all the efforts made against the adoption of the bill, there are more people in the mother colony in favor of the measure than are opposed to it. I believe if New South Wales were polled again next week the necessary 80,000 votes would be secured. It is not likely the minority in the mother colony will long continue to oppose the wishes and aspirations of the people of Australia for the union of the colonies."

His idea is that the three colonies already assenting should federate and allow New South Wales to come in later if she desires to do so.

Sir George concludes: "If the consituation is found to be injurious to those states that joined the union the people in the federation could alter it to suit their requirements, or they could disband the union. The whole power was left with the people of the colonies entering into the union. We will have to be guided largely by what Mr. Barton wants us to do. He has proved himself a worthy and sincere leader in the federal movement. I would be prepared to fall in with almost any suggestion he may make. He is very popular in New South Wales, and his advice will carry weight, not only with the people of the mother colony, but in the other parts of Australia. At the same time, if the other colonies wish to federate, apathy or hostility to the movement in New South Wales is not likely to stop the consummation of their aspirations."

It is Highly Palatable...

Don't be under the impression that Abbey's Effervescent Salt is unpalatable. It is a most delicious preparation to the taste—so pleasant, in fact, that it is oftentimes taken as a beverage. It is an unequalled thirst-quencher. But aside from these excellent qualities, it is the most wonderful regulator of health known.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken daily, will purify your blood and cleanse your system. Its effect is mild—almost imperceptible—but certain. Take it every day and you will enjoy constant good health. Abbey's Effervescent Salt, which is prescribed and endorsed by physicians, is a standard English preparation which all druggists sell at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

KLONDIKE'S CLEAN-UP.

Twenty Million Dollars a Recent Estimate for the Season Now Closing.

Schemes for Coaxing Gold From Northern Adventurers—Good Luck Stories.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Dawson City, April 23.—All travel on Bonanza, El Dorado and Hunker creeks is practically suspended, the creeks in many places being several feet under water. This almost unprecedented thawing has worked a great hardship on the mine owners. Many have been unable to get up the creeks sufficient lumber for sluice-boxes and flumes, the result being that a majority of the mines have shut down, and the men set to work whipsawing lumber.

By working nights and early mornings, it is possible for loaded sleds to reach 20 below on Bonanza. But from that point every foot of lumber must be packed. There is just enough snow left on the creek banks to make one's footing insecure, so that packing anything like a decent load is rendered a difficult and unprofitable task. For this reason it will be late in the summer before many of the miners reach their spring wash-up.

In a previous letter I estimated the output of gold from the Klondike district and Indian river as anywhere from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. There is every reason to believe now that the latter figure will be very near the true mark. Whether the true amount will be officially known is a matter of little or no importance, so far as the American public is concerned. If the private estimates of the mine-owners are to be regarded as approximately correct, then the following creeks and their tributaries should produce the gold named:

Bonanza	$ 7,000,000
El Dorado	10,000,000
Hunker	2,500,000
Dominion	350,000
Sulphur	150,000
Total	$20,000,000

Alex. McDonald will have more gold dust than any six miners combined, but then the Bonanza King owes more than any 20 men in the Klondike, so that his "pile" will be materially reduced. The claims owned and represented by Ed. Mizner will show up approximately $750,000, Stanley and Worden $500,000, Berry brothers $500,000, Charley Anderson $500,000. These are probably the heaviest producers in the Klondike country.

The story of how Charley Anderson became an El Dorado king is one of rare interest. Early in the fall of 1896 Anderson, with a party of boon companions, came up from Forty-Mile, intending to locate claims on Bonanza. They found the creek staked from head to mouth, which fact so disgusted Anderson that he filled up on bad whiskey, hoping thereby to drown his disappointment. While in a maudlin condition he fell into the clutches of some would-be sharpers, who easily persuaded him to invest $800, all the money he had, in No. 29, El Dorado. When Anderson came to his senses next morning, he found himself the possessor of a deed to the property named, but without a dollar in his pocket. The young Swede begged, implored and threatened his tormentors, but to no purpose. Securing a grub-stake, Anderson went to his claim and settled down to hard work. The first gravel showed good pay, and when bedrock was reached, Anderson saw that the sharpers had [illegible] been deceived. When Anderson told of his good fortune, the former owners of the claim devised sundry ways and means to get back the property. But the prospective rich man would have nothing to do with them. He eschewed whiskey, and to the present day has not touched a drop. Two months ago Anderson was offered $400,000 for the claim, not including the present season's work, or $550,000 for the dump and claim. His price is $750,000, and he will not consider any offer under this.

Lippy, of Seattle, is another favored son of fortune. He staked a claim on Bonanza, but after a few days traded it for his present property on El Dorado. Hole after hole had been sunk on the Bonanza claim, but not a dollar found. With the first pan Lippy saw that he had struck it rich, and, though not possessing a dollar of ready cash, had no difficulty in employing half a score of men. El Dorado at that time was considered a worthless pup of Bonanzo. Two years have shown the pup to be in every way superior to the sire.

Captain Harper is, justly or unjustly, as one looks at it, of the opinion that there are many, to put it mildly, queer people in the States. The last mail in brought the captain, who also enjoys the distinction of being Her Majesty's guardian of letters and papers at this end of the line, hundreds of letters from all over the world. The majority of these come from people in the States, California furnishing a goodly share. From these unknown correspondents came a mixture of business, sentiment and a lot of foolish matter, irrelevant of anything in particular.

A spicy bit of blind faith came from a widow in far-off Minnesota, who declared herself just 30, good to look upon, but unwilling again to enter the nuptial state because of her great love for her lamented husband. This widow fair tells of a mortgage of $600 which hangs heavy over her head. It is impossible for her to meet this indebtedness except by contracting a second marriage, but the bare suggestion of such a possibility is thoroughly repulsive to her. In conclusion, the writer says: "If you believe in me, send me one of your $600 nuggets and earn my lasting gratitude." Captain Harper has turned this touching appeal over to Alex. McDonald, the bonanza king of the Yukon.

From Helena comes a request to the postmaster to send some of his gold, and if the sample proves satisfactory, the writer will invest liberally in Klondike property. It remained for California, however, to come right down to business. This modest little note explains itself in a measure:

"Monterey, Cal., Feb. 10, 1898.—Postmaster, Dawson City: Dear Sir,—We entrust to your care the enclosed notes, to be handed to different Klondike miners. By doing so you will confer a great favor and win the everlasting gratitude of the

"CALIFORNIA GIRLS."

There came six pretty little notes, each tied with a lover's knot of ribbon, and bearing a more or less pointed doggerel. For prudence sake, only one name was given, that of Miss Ella Mayburn. This lady requested that all answers be sent to her, she guaranteeing by her maiden modesty that they would be delivered to the proper parties.

The first bubble comes from a maiden coy, who says:

This little bow of violet hue
Will bring much happiness to you.

Another tells of her charms in no uncertain verse:

Whoever gets this bow of white
Will find in me supreme delight.

A third writer shambles off into generalities when she says:

This bow of pink will bring much joy
And happiness without alloy.

Then comes a message in blue:

Whoever gets this bow of blue
Will find a sweetheart fond and true.

A daughter of the Emerald Isle says much and little in the following lines:

Green for thee
Is thy destiny.
A sweetheart true
Is seeking you.

Last on the list is a young miss who should experience no difficulty in securing a suitable helpmeet from among the "sour dough" miners. She says:

The fates have said
This bow of red
Foretells a happy life,
A loving wife,
A sky that's bright,
And "bread" that's light.

The success of Miss Mayburn's matrimonial bureau venture can only be surmised, but there is no disguising the fact that good women are much respected in the Klondike country.

It is unsafe to predict anything in this country, but as a belief I do not hesitate to say that Dominion creek will ultimately prove to be richer than any stream so far discovered in the Yukon valley. Only a few claims are being worked this season, and every one has proven to be almost fabulously rich. This is particularly true of the properties situated above and between the two discoveries. At No. 8, above Upper Discovery, nothing less than $9 to the pan is taken out, but at No. 31, below Upper, an ounce is the average pan. This statement is based on actual observation. Sulphur, while yielding good pay, has not as yet shown up nearly so well as Dominion. The pups and gulches coming into these streams are being prospected diligently now, and I believe that before the summer is over, many valuable and important strikes will be made. It is thought in Dawson that the entire Indian river district will in time prove to be rich.

When the professional stampeders find business growing a little dull, they go out and stampede any old thing. Last Friday night a wild rush was made for placer claims on the Dawson townsite. The officials, who somehow fall into all the "good things" going, took their little candles and staked off vast tracts of land. Captain Healy, of the Northern Alaska Transportation company, joined the procession, as did also Captain Hansen, of the rival corporation. Commissioner Fawcett promptly refused to record the claims, and now the enterprising officials and stampeders are wondering "where they are at."

By far the most important discovery of the year has just been made by Sam Pond, Latham and Fairbanks, all well-known San Franciscans. These gentlemen have discovered a quartz ledge near the mouth of White river, which will probably make them millionaires. There are two ledges, one five and the other seven feet thick. The samples brought to Dawson by Mr. Latham show free gold in plenty, with here and there a nugget weighing from 20 cents to $1. A piece of quartz, the exterior of which gave no evidences of gold, was shown by the assayer to be worth $167 to the ton.

"The two ledges," said Sam Pond, to-day, "run parallel for nearly three miles. Before making our find known, we secured control of the entire property, but we will not be in a position to talk business for some months. We may work it ourselves, or place it on the market, though the latter contingency will depend altogether on the price offered. A million would not buy us out now, for the simple reason that if it is worth that much to an outsider it is worth double that to us. People who pretend to know something of quartz say the specimens brought down by Mr. Latham are the finest they have ever seen."

The new mining regulations received 10 days ago are well thought of by the people at large. They are certainly more liberal than any yet enacted by the Ottawa authorities, but it must be admitted that there is still room for improvement. The rule requiring every person, male or female, to procure a miner's license is liberal in a general way, and will serve in a measure to check the depredations of the professional stampeders.

There was organized Easter day a most remarkable church. It is known as the Klondike Presbyterian church, though its members are from almost every denomination. Methodists comprise 60 per cent. of the present membership, with Presbyterians next. The new organization is under the leadership of Rev. S. Hall Young and Rev. Dr. McEwen. The first named has been a missionary at Fort Wrangel for 10 years, while Dr. McEwen is almost fresh from the wilds of Scotland. The officers of the new body are as follows: Elders, Thomas Fawcett, J. B. Haywood, Dr. R. B. Smith, W. V. Wells; trustees, H. Te Roller, W. R. Farrington, C. S. Crowell, F. W. Arnold and J. A. Cadenhead.

It is given out semi-officially that all 500-foot claims recorded after October 15, 1897, will be cut down to 250 feet. In consequence there is much uneasiness felt among those who come within this ruling. The new law certainly does not authorize such action, but the people are beginning to realize that the king is king.

THE ALBION DISASTER.

Eye-Witness's Account of the Scene at the Launching Without Wine.

(London Daily Telegraph.)

An eye-witness sends the following description of the scene:

"I was sitting with my legs hanging over the quay side, at a spot facing the bows of the great battleship. I had a perfect view of the basin and of the stands crowded with people lining its shores. Six feet below me, floating on the water, were huge baulks of timber, chained together to serve, as I imagined, as a kind of 'fender' for the stone quay. Not that in the present case they would have been of more service than so much brown paper, for the huge mass of the sliding warship would, if the restraining cables had parted, most assuredly have cut deep into the solid masonry on which we were seated. We were late in arriving, and consequently had not long to wait for the launching. Guns were being fired, a faint shout was heard, and a voice behind me cried, 'Here she comes!' But how slowly! The moving mass was end on to me, and for some minutes I did not realize that the great vessel had started on her way. Then something fell away underneath her, and with rapidly gathering momentum she struck the water. In the next minute it was all over. From the point where she cut the water, two white lines of foam cresting two towering waves moved angrily from her tremendous sides. It was my first launch, so my eyes moved backward and forward over the whole splendid spectacle, and did not remain fixed on any special feature of the scene. She was coming at me—that I felt as well as saw—but what was that in the corner of the bay, and why was the solid phalanx of watching faces moving so strangely? The legs at my feet were rising, rising, and the great ship was coming nearer and nearer. Then a shout from the battleship broke in upon the cheering. The logs are level with the parapet. We are standing now and backing away from the edge in fear; but no, it is all right—the logs sink again, the great ship comes no nearer, the wave she has created is passing away.

"But over in that corner there is a great gap in the ring of people. The wave that moved our logs had got under some staging erected partly over the water in that corner of the basin, had lifted it, platform, fence and people, bodily up; and then, as it receded, had carried the treacherous timbers and their human freight out into deep water. Scores of people were struggling for life in a mass of wreckage and broken water, for the launch had made the still basin like a stormy sea. There are splashes—one, two, three, six, too many to count—men are leaping to the rescue, but where are the boats? With painful slowness, as it seemed to our anxious gaze—some boats are rowing to the rescue. 'Go on!' we cry. 'Hurry up!' The police launches make their appearance, and yet more boats, until, to us looking on, the crowding of these craft seems as dangerous as the river itself to those in peril of their lives. Then we see them lifting helpless forms from the water. Presently a boat returns with a woman supported by willing hands, looking very pale, but alive, thank God! and the crowd gives a cheer, and then others, and we cheer them all. We ask for news. 'Are any drowned?' 'There must be,' say the watermen; 'there are a lot under the staging.' And we have no heart to cheer for the rescued. A boatman scrambles up on the quay where we are watching. 'Are there any doctors here? We want doctors.' Quickly enough—though it all seems too cruelly slow—a boatload of medical men is under way. I jump down from the parapet on to the floating logs, hail a boat, and in two minutes arrive at the scene of the catastrophe. The water was studded with the 'cradles' used for the launching of the ship, but in this corner of the basin, under the shadow of the great cruiser being built for Japan, there was other flotsam, ugly black timbers of the fatal platform, and a fence half in and half out of the water. They had recovered several bodies when I arrived.

"Only a few minutes had passen since that terrible wave had done its work. So surely there was hope! Here in a boat was the body of a woman, and people working devoutly to recover the life not yet pronounced extinct. There on the stone quay is another anxious group working over another prostrate form—also a woman. A shout from the crowd. They have found another body under the submerged fence. A young girl this time. Two men and a woman instantly work with failing hopes to call back life. 'How are they getting on there?' I ask. 'The doctor thinks there is still a chance.' 'How is the child?' I ask, after half an hour's patient movement of the little arms—forward, backward, forward, backward, in the vain attempt to cheat death of at least one victim. 'The child is dead,' comes back after a few minutes the sad answer. Later they recovered two more bodies from under that fence, and then another—a poor old woman. 'Quite dead,' said the doctor, and so the sorrowful afternoon wore on. Before I left, little more than an hour after the accident, I counted seven dead bodies—all women and children.

"How did the disaster happen? was the question asked again and again on board the steamer that brought us back to London. I had questioned boatmen before I left, and so far as my information goes, two main points stand out. In the first place, I was told that the spot where the staging gave way was not intended for the use of spectators—was, in fact, marked 'dangerous,' but that the public had gone there against the order of the authorities. In the second place, I was told that at these very works, in this very place, a similar accident had happened at a launch eight or nine years ago—fortunately, on that occasion, unattended with loss of life.

FAR BETTER THAN MAGIC.

If we could follow all the windings, all the ins and out, of any human life for a long time together, how intricate and wonderful we should find it! Why, man, you don't really know your own history. Certain leading experiences, points where your joy or sorrow, your failure or success, was greatest, stick out above the level, and those are about all that abides in your memory. The closely linked chain of causes and effects which runs through every life is, to most of us, like a dream when one awaketh. Follow me, then, while I show you what I mean. The short story this woman is going to tell us was old when England was an uninhabited island, yet it will be new when every blessed sould of us now living shall have been dust and ashes a dozen centuries agone.

"For over ten years," she writes, "I had suffered from indigestion and weakness. I was easily tired, and feelings of heaviness and languor came to seem almost natural to me. It was as though it could not be otherwise. I took food as a matter of necessity, but never with a relish or with enjoyment of it. I could never say, 'How good this tastes.' For my taste was dull, just as one's feeling of any article is when handled with gloves on. There was an habitual bad savour in my mouth, and, after eating, pain and weight in my stomach and on my chest. This was, generally speaking, my experience for years. Now I would feel somewhat better and then worse.

"In January of last year (1894) I had an attack of rheumatism in my legs. The joints were inflamed and painful, sometimes subsiding to a dull aching and again feeling as if they were gnawed by the teeth of an animal. In connection with this I came to have a dreadful pain in the head, the side of the head being swollen and broken out in lumps. Taken altogether, this was almost more than I could bear.

"The doctors were unable to relieve me, although I faithfully took the medicines they prescribed. In August, 1894, I first read of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and determined to try it. Having procured a bottle from Mr. Lewis, the chemist in Crawford street, Bryanston Square, I began taking it, and found great relief in the short space of three days. This was so remarkable and unexpected that I could scarcely realise it. The pain gradually grew easier and lighter, and after I had used this medicine a short time longer I felt as if I had dropped my old life and taken up a new one. Not only did the rheumatic and other pains entirely leave me, but I enjoyed and could digest my food. Since then I have been blessed with good health, taking a dose of the Syrup occasionally when I feel a trifle out of sorts, as the healthiest of us often do. Some people are fond of saying that Mother Seigel's Syrup acts like magic, and so it does; but it is better than any magic for the best of reasons: We cannot command magic when we need it, and Seigel's Syrup is the handy servant of th epoorest and humblest in the land. (Signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Burgess, 24 Circus street, Marylebone road, London, W., January 24th, 1895."

Oblige me by casting your eye upwards a few times and reading once more the sentence that is printed in italic letters. There you have the idea. If Mrs. Burgess had said, "I could digest my food, and therefore the rheumatic pains left me," should would have expjressed the entire philosophy of her disease and cure. In ten years of indigestion an ddyspepsia the foundations were laid of the rheumatism, which is one of its symptoms and results. Mother Seigel's Syrup restored her digestion, and all was well. It was like stopping the toothache by extracting the tooth.

Will you accept this bit of knowledge and stow it away for time of need?

PERSONAL.

Charles Hayward left yesterday for Alberni.

Hon. G. B. Martin has arrived from the Interior.

Capt. Soule came over from Vancouver last evening.

W. A. Ward was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

A. McGregor, of Nanaimo, is in the city and is at the Oriental.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound.

Ven. Archdeacon Scriven returned last evening from a visit to the Mainland.

A. L. Clements and wife and John Wilson, of Ashcroft, are guests at the Oriental.

W. Bullock-Webster, chief constable at Glenora, who came down to attend the trial of Claus, convicted of murder, returns North by the Athenian tomorrow.

Senator Templeman, A. L. Belyea, Archer Martin, R. L. Drury and T. W. Paterson returned last evening from Vancouver, where they attended a meeting of the Martin oppositionists.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

THE THERMOMETER.

Esquimalt Station, July 14, 1898.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

1 a.m.	53°	Mean 58	The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 a.m.	57°		5 a.m.—Calm.
9 a.m.	62°	Highest 66°	1 p.m.—4 S.
1 p.m.	65°	Lowest 50°	9 p.m.—4 S.
5 p.m.	60°		Fair.
6 p.m.	53°		Rain .00. Sunshine 9h. 24m.

Barometer 9 a.m... { Observed.....30.19
Reduced 30.147

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—W Pigott, A D Graham, F B Gregory, Mrs Fetch, F N Smith, D A Smith, Miss Smith and sister, J G Merritt, J S Elliott, E M McGinnes, N E Pless, W A Ward, M Linezer, A F McLean, M Fitzpatrick, A L Clements and wife, E M Kirk, S Barber, Mrs A S Wilcox, Miss Baldwin, Mrs Zimmerman, P F Moore, J C Campbell and wife, E J Blaquerie and wife, E H Stickney, D T Jenkins, J Richardson, Miss White, Mrs H Bell, Mrs J Moon, F Arnold, E M Kirk, Miss Hawley, J Watts, two Chinamen.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—J H Senkler, J Cooksley, G T McTavish, A A Boak, E C Wragges, H O Alexander, R N Johnson, F R Russell, T Watts, Geo Seymour, J A Russell, P McGowan, H Wilson, J H Garden, A G Boult, V Larsen, D H McGillivray, W Richer, H M Ritter, F Behnsen, Mrs Behnsen, F Springer, Mrs Springer, J Alwin, Mrs Alwin, C A Truesdale, E S Truesdale, Mrs M L Allison, Mrs Sinclair, Archdeacon Scriven, G C Ker, — Bement, C R Bennett, J Smith, — Millard, A Hansen and wife, F H Pratt and wife, J W Sexsmith, H S Rowling, Mrs Oliver, Mrs Brown, G Faulkner, Captain Soule, D Zaritta, A L Belyea, E Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss R Hamilton, R L Drury, Archer Martin, G Booth and wife, Miss Schooley, J W Church, E Dupont, C G Elliott, Mrs Emerson, Mrs George Forin, S O'Brien, W Hendrick, Sullivan, Englehardt, Fife, H Wheeler, Mrs Wolfe and daughter, C A Henderson, E E Welsh, T W Paterson, Senator Templeman, Mrs Brownrigg, H H Cooksay, Wm Yenall, A Nelson, Mrs Lindell, W B Chandler, Miss Hartman, Mrs Hartman, Mrs Smith, G H Lloyd.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—Naval Storekeeper, Thorpe & Co, Bradstreet's, Pither & Leiser, A & W Wilson, S J Pitts, J H Senkler, Brown & Co, Lenz & Leiser, D Spencer, Canada Paint Co, C M Cookson, Hickman Tye Co, R P Rithet & Co, F M Russell, Jno Tullick, D H R, Vic Book and Stationery Co, Lowenberg & Co, Albion Iron Works, J H Warner, B C Market Co, A R McDonald, B C Electric Ry, Dom Exp Co.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—F R Stewart & Co, R Baker & Son, Sinclair & Co, Dyke & Evans, H B Co, Erskine Wall & Co, Thos Watson, Allwan, J H Getchman, E B Marvin & Co.

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

Collieries Will Close Down in Event of Weighing Provisions Being Enforced.

Papers received here by the Royal Mail Steamship Warrimoo state that An unprecedented demand exists for coal in Australia, and the foreign and intercolonial trade continues to rapidly increase day by day. Numerous reasons are advanced to account for the remarkable activity in the export of the staple product of this district, but the primary cause is said to be the threatened closing down of the whole of the collieries in the event of the weighing provisions being enforced. The steamship companies, the manufacturers, the gas companies, and other large consumers of coal in the whole of the colonies are storing large supplies, while fuel merchants throughout the continent are laying in large stocks in view of the anticipated lock-out. The foreign trade, too, has been more active than for many years past. The exports to San Francisco have been doubled to meet the requirements of war vessels, and the trade of other countries has been diverted to Newcastle in consequence of the Welsh miners' strike. To-day's exports totalled no less a quantity than 18,788 tons, closely approaching the record of the port. The distribution was as follows: San Francisco, 7,223 tons; Antofagasta, 2,445 tons; Singapore, 1,650 tons; Melbourne, 2,430 tons; Queensland, 1,700 tons; New Zealand, 1,300 tons; Tasmania, 800 tons; Suva, 730 tons.

Operations at the various collieries of the district are being carried on on an extensive scale, but the supply is unequal to the demand. The miners will work full time for the current fortnight, and miners will average a higher wage than for many years past.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

Sudden arrival—Christy's Hats, 2-oz. Felt, all colors, College Straw, Tennis Hats 50c. W. & J. Wilson.

Cheap Money.

If you are building a and want to Borrow

At 6 per Cent

or on the Repayment Plan,
Call upon us at once.

Beaumont Boggs & Co.
Established 1890.
20 BROAD STREET.

Much in Little

is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

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produces 200 refreshing cups of tea to the pound if properly brewed—the most economical tea imported into Canada

SIMON LEISER & CO., AGENTS

$1,000 REWARD.

3 Big Fires in One Day.

Protect your homes by purchasing a

STEMPEL MACHINE.

Costs little; insures you against loss. A lady can handle it. Be sure you get a Stempel. Beware of Peddlars offering bogus machines. We offer a $1,000 challenge to any machine on the market. Write the Agent.

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Change of Bill Every Other Night. A Reserved Seat for 25, 35, and 50c. Seats on Sale at J. D. Warren's, 11 Trounce Avneue

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Goods Suitably Packed for Transportation by Sleighs or Otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers Prepared Free of Charge.

Having disposed of my business at the cor. of Government and Johnson Sts., as from June the 2nd to the Victoria Shoe Co., Ltd, all accounts due me are to be paid to them. Thanking the public for their kind and extensive patronage extended to me in the past I would bespeak for my successors a continuance of the same.

A. B. ERSKINE

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"

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